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JAMES G. BIRNEY, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Saganaw City, Michigan.

J.G. Birney will also act as Land Agent in the land district in which this (Saganaw) county is. He will make investments for others in lands: pay over for non-residents their taxes, and give information generally to persons interested in this part of the country, or desirous of becoming immigrants to it.

MASON WILLSON.--Attorney and Counseller at LAW. North East corner of Columbia and Main

JOHNSON & JONES, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, office, S. E. corner of Main and Fourth ats. entrance on Main street.

July 9. 51-tf

CHASE & BALL. Attorneys at Law, East thir July 9., 1842.

# From the Cleveland Herald.

Facts Worth Noting. Mr. Editor:-In your paper of last week, you showing the number of white inhabitants in each State, and the number in each State, of such inhabitants, over twenty years old, unable to read and write. Some comparisons may be instituted and some conclusions drawn from that state-the weaker race will require the protection of the ment worthy of serious reflection by every citizen of this Republic.

First, it appears that in thirteen non-slave-hol-9,483,142; while in the thirteen States holding slaves, the whites number only 4,573,804. Yet the thirteen non-slave-holding States have only 142 Representatives in Congress. In the Senate, of course, the number from each are equal. If the Representatives were apportioned according wonder at the arrogant, lordly tone assumed by rated. Southern members towards their yielding, sub-

more than 1200, in New England and the State born in a state of servitude, lately called togething 2½ per cent. of the white population in those States: while the number of whites, in the thirteen slave-holding States, over 20 year old, unable to read and write, amounts to 323,120—being more than 7 per cent. of the white population there. Thus, while by threats and cajoling, this privileged Aristocracy are constantly touching upon the rights of our free laborers, they are quite see no other mode, through human agency, by science, they could not adopt it. on the rights of our free laborers, they are quite as vigilant to keep their own laboring class, of both colors, in the most profound ignorance. It appears there is about three times the number of white persons, over 20 years old, in proportion to the white population of those States mable to the processary conceaugues of which will be, that information the white population of those States mable to the processary conceaugues of which will be, that information constitutes and properties—and that, in honor and conscience, they could not adopt it.

The council separated without decision being taken, and the utmost secrecy was for some time preserved on the subject. But a matter so important to all the great interests of the nobility and

slavery can be perpetuated in the United States, in opposition to the opinion of the civilized world, which is rapidly rising and concentrating on that subject. Revolutions in moral sentiment never go backwards, and God is manifestly moulding the hearts of men to the accomplishment of this great work, more than one half of which has been accomplished in the last half century. We may, therefore, confidently anticipate its completion in which states are subject. The question of slavery is not one of mere sick ly sentimentality for the wrongs and sufferings of the slaver, but it is one of practical statesmanship and of Christian philanthropy, with reference to both master and slave. Slavery is not a system of unmitigated wrong on one side, and of unmitigated wrong on one side, and of unmitigated of unmitigated wrong on the other. Its character, as a system, is not to be decided by its effects in indicentary the state of the slavery is not one of mere sick local policies. Should the peasants refuse to fulfil the contract which they have accepted the slave, but it is one of practical statesmanship and of Christian philanthropy, with reference to both master and slave. Slavery is not a system of the contract which they shall be compelled thereto by the local police, under the guarantee of the head of the nobility of the district, and under the superintendence of the properties of the slavery is not one of one side.

be beneficial to the black race? Can two distinct races of men live together in peace and harmony force, but by slow consuming decay? Have not the white race the sharpest teeth, the longest claws, and the most voracious appetite? Is it in the power of legislation to place the two races upon an equality? Can prejudice, self-interest,

stronger. This protection, legislation cannot give. It must come from individual self-interest -from the relation of master and servant, or ling States the white population amounts to master and slave—dependence and subjection must be the consideration for protection and sup-

port.

If the black race outnumbered the white, in this country, as much as they do in the West India Islands, they might be emancipated with safety to themselves; but with the physical, moral, and tives, and the slave-holding to only 18 Representatives—less than one-third of the whole number. While such inequality as this exists, can we both races, therefore, require that they be sepa-

second generation; and it is a well known fact, portant nature, to explain this seeming inconsisttheir own white population to assume the stand that the black population in the northern States, ency.

they arrogate for them, in wielding the destinies do not increase one half so fast as they do in the We are told, that the emperor of Russia, hav-

what is it the duty of a wise Government and a Christian people to do, in regard to it? Would a partially purified, civilized, and christianized would are now in possession of some of the fairer. mmediate abolition, without ulterior measures, and are now in possession of some of the fairest portions of this continent, with the prospect of possessing them through all future time, and of upon terms of equality? Are not the natural repugnances, antipathies, and jealousies, between the strong ever to be. The system of slavery, therefore, has not been the system of slavery, therefore, has not been the system of slavery. overcome? Will not the stronger race tyrannize one of unmitigated evil to the black race, and they are not, alone, entitled to our sympathies. they are not, alone, entitled to our sympathies.

That the abolition of slavery, and the separation of the two races, will conduce to the happiess and prosperity of both, there cannot be a doubt; but then, it cannot and ought not to be done suddenly and at once. To do it in a way and the spirit of caste, be controlled by legisla-tion? Let history and philosophy answer the that will be most beneficial to both races, will re-

knowledge of what is to be done, the better.

That God designs a portion of this continent as

OF THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE.

[From the Morning Herald.]

police, under the guarantee of the head of the nobility of the district, and under the superin-

however, keeping the right to change certain clauses of it, in case the property should be engaged

anction and signature according to the law.

the Representatives were apportuned according to themselves, but with the white race has in this country, the non-slave-holding states would be entitled to 164 Representatives. and the slave-holding to only 18 Representatives. and the slave-holding to only 18 Representatives. The EMPEROR OF RUSSIA, THE RUSSIAN done so, to seek in the imperial ukase, or to pertives, and the slave-holding to only 18 Representatives. The EMPEROR OF RUSSIA, THE RUSSIAN must for ever remain a degraded and down-trod-would be a great crime, since it will be acting

Southern members towards their yielding, subservient fellow members of the North! Can we
wonder, that while the Constitution has given to
the classified and civil gonernors to watch with care that no
black race, will scarcely be denied by the most
the classified and civil gonernors to watch with care that no
false interpretation be given to the present ukase,
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the classified and civil gonernors to watch with care that no
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wonder, that while the Constitution has given to
the classified and civil gonernors to watch with care that no
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the classified and civil gonernors to watch with care that no
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"They are equally to take care that the peas-

rand master of police, aid-de-camp of the empe-

"CACOCHEKINE. Grand Master of Police."

# The Irish Address.

The address from Ireland to Irishmen in Amer ica on the subject of slavery, is causing consid erable agitation. At a recent meeting of the Re peal Association, in Dublin, a letter was read by the Secretary from the Albany Repeal Associa-tion, complaining very much, both of the ad-dress itself, and of its influence on the repeal

THE PHILANTHROPIST
18 FUBLISHED EVERY SATUEDAY BY
GAMALIEL BAILEY, JR.

PRISON WISHING TO SUBSCRIBE, OR TO PAY SUBSCRIPTIONS OF THE TEARS. TO
GALL AT THE OFFICE OF G. BAILEY, SIXTH
STEETS NORTH SIDE, RETWEEN
VINE AND RACE.

CINCIN NATI.

TERMS.-TWO DOLLARS per anomn if paid within and power in the hands of a few at the expension of the many; so is it constantly encreacing upon to the sequired.

TERMS.-TWO DOLLARS per anomn if paid within and power in the hands of a few at the expension of the many; so is it constantly encreacing upon to the sequired.

No subscription of the same time by the papers brown of the size of all free communities in its vicinity.—Hence we see why it is that our government as almost constantly been under the ropics, and possibly some portions of the spentice.

No subscription of the constant the memory be paid in advance; and the capitation of the committee of the labex race of the black race of the black race of the popular opinion, openly avowed their during the think is much to be feared that we are cherishing in this free Republic an oligarchly more dangerous to the united sufficient number of the black race of the popular opinion, openly avowed their during the think is much to fertify in the labitate supprobation of the Autocra's conduct.

It is much to be feared that we are cherishing in this free Republic an oligarchly more dangerous to the think is much to show the memory be paid to take possession of it, Provious the labex race of the popular opinion, openly avowed their during the content class, supported by popular opinion, openly avowed their during the think the liberal portion of the class, supported by popular opinion, openly avowed their during the time that also dot take possession of it, Provious the three of the provious of the black race, in the black race, in this document, the black race of the supprobation of the Autocra's

THE PARTICLE OF THE PARTICLE O

ment for others in lands: pay over for non-resident their staces, and give information generally to person interest their staces, and give information generally to person interest to the decided by its effects in indigitation in the part of the country, or desirous of becoming imming pasts to it.

Signam, July, 1822.

151
MASON WILLSON.--Attorney and Conseller at the part of the country of the country of the population, subject of slavery in the part of the country of the population, subject of slavery in the part of the country of the population, subject of slavery in the part of the country of the population of the circuits of the population of the population of the population of the population of the part of the country of the population of the populati their making it, and they could not allege resentation. before passing a contract.

8. "The seigneurs and the laboring peasants that one single step had been taken towto despotism. This is the premium the hation has awarded to despotism. This is the element of corruption who have been liberated, are to consider the contracts passed between them as indissoluble, each, the planters who had made this assertion must be destroyed, or deprived of its power of refused to allow a bill to pass to prevent the evil, if our government is to stand. to the banks of the crown. These changes must flogging of the women whom they had in be guaranteed by those banks.

bondage, and there they were declaring to their love of freedom in the abstract, but

A Specimen of Consistency.—The folthe above disposition shall be drawn upon stamped opposing its effects, and its enjoyment.— lowing account is given in the Spirit of Lib-paper of the fourth class, and submitted for our The gentleman who wrote from America erty:—Dr. Lemoyne had for some time re-10. "The directing senate is entrusted with the carrying into effect of this ukase."

10. "The directing senate is entrusted with the carrying into effect of this ukase."

10. "The directing senate is entrusted with the carrying into effect of this ukase."

10. "The directing senate is entrusted with the church of the contrast between the state of the Presbyterian Church, of which he was a people of this country. To be sure the difficulty removed. The doctor proposed difficulty removed. The doctor proposed that the church should prohibit slavery from about it, upon right principles, and with a proper head of the police at St. Petersburg. The ministhe object of it is to determine the nature of the that the beast might be able to work, and the pulpit and the communion as the cona permanent inheritance for the black race, may also be inferred from the fact, of his never having smiled upon or blessed the enterprise of retranssmiled upon or blessed the enterprise of retransmain, as heretofore, the lands of the nobility.— tates him (the Lord Mayor) in a more than ation and informed the doctor that they had planting them in Africa. To suppose that an infinitely wise and just God has permitted so many which exist between the seigneurs and the peasmillions of his creatures to be brought to this country, through the countless horrors of the slave trade, merely for the purpose of being retransplanted in Africa, seems unnatural and preposterous.

which exist between the seigneurs and the peasants, with whom no contract should have been concluded, remain the same as ever, and experience no change. All this is explained in the terms of the ukase, and it must be understoed in that spirit. If the emperor had any other view, he would have openly declared it. As he had not fest—they would declare themselves the would be tolerated, and on turning to states where it did not exist still to find advocates of so horrible a system (hear.) Their course, however, was manifest—they would declare themselves the fest—they would declare themselves the Clairsville Ohio, removed to Washington. tion, would be a great crime, since it will be acting (cheers;) but they would not suggest the He brought with him a letter of memberagainst the will of our Sovereign.

"His Majesty, therefore, orders all military and civil genernors to watch with care that no and civil gonernors to watch with care that no the abolition of the horrible system of sla- in Washington, but that church did what it cheers.) Whatever brand there might be be his caste or his colour, they would not present Postmaster General seems to be of which, there was not a tender tie of na- through Mr. Everett, to have all letters desowner of the slave being a party to it-for arate bag for New York. this will prevent instance, in this country, men sell their the delay which now occurs in assorting and horse, and cattle, so in the slave, the hus-distributing at Boston, which frequently

wonder, that while the Constitution has given to the same number of hardy freethe slave-holders one-fifth more political power
than it gives to the same number of hardy freemen at the North, the interests of the North,
pin our midst! Ought we to expect that the
free labover of the North should receive any
free labover of the more political power of the most sia for ameliorating the condition of the serie popsuch free labover of the most should be found to communicate with the same of the dend of the freedom of all peasantshould be sacrified by this class of nobles, raised
the same possessed of such fair portions of it, then the same labover of the interior and such from the condition of the series of the such free down of the meritance, as the freedom of all peasantshould not discover of the such free down of the meritance, as the freedom of all peasantsuch, for instance, as the freedom of all peasantsuch free labover of the same labover of the same labover of the interior and the c in our midst! Ought we to expect that the free laborer of the North should receive any ear couragement or protection from this privileged or the North at the lowest price possible? Thus they can sink the free laborer nearer to a level with their owns slaves.

"They are equally to take care that the peas the same subserviency to the legation in the same subservien or, prescribing to the masters of police to give on the brow of the negro, whatever might of this nation. The number of whites unable to read and write over 20 years old, in the thirteen non-slave-holding States, amounts to 221,418, being 2½ per cent. of the white population in those band might be sold to one, the wife to andoes not terminate till after the departure of other, and the children to a third—and this the New York cars. He has also organized

olitionists in arms—they only suggested that men should unite to put down slavery (hear, hear.) The letter intimated, that time would put an end to the slave system; but that was what exactly the West Indian but that was what exactly the West Indian

A. WILLEY.

enemies of slavery, come what would Clairsville Ohio, removed to Washington --

THE POST OFFICE. -Mr. Wickliffe. the the father would not allow of any but that remedy to the delay of the British mail at possessed by the mother (hear, and cheers.) Boston. which comes in the Cunard steam-They were opposed to a system by reason ers by requesting the British post office. ture that could not be broken in a moment; tined for new York. Philadelphia Baltimore. and even this might be done without the Washington and the South mailed in a sepwhite persons, over 20 years old, in proportion to the white to the black race; the white population of those States unable to read and write. Supposing two-fifths of the entire adopt the policy of England, in regard to her ishose slave States wholly unable to read and write. Is there any Aristocracy in Europe that has been in the listand of the white persons, over 20 years old, in proportion to the white to the black race; that is found in the non-slave-hol-the white population of those States unable to the encessary consequence of which will be, that inferior classes could not long be suppressed, and agitation. It brought prominently forward the conduct of Mr. O'Connell, in having signed the address, and elicited from that gentleman the bliky, (whose fathers have heretofore proved what the non-slave hol-the white race must either emigrate, or become at length the public became alarmed with reports and elicited from that gentleman the bliky, (whose fathers have heretofore proved what the same category. The children of Ham are despited by the list there any Aristocracy in Europe that has been in the Island of the white to the black race; then the white to the black race; then the white to the black race; then the white population of those States unable to the entire characters of the nobility and altered the public became alarmed with reports on the white race must either emigrate, or become at length the public became alarmed with reports on the white and the public became alarmed with reports on the white to the mon-slave-hol-the white to the mon-slave-hol-the white to the mon-slave hol-the white to the mon-slave hol-the white to the white to the mon-slave hol-the white to the mon-slave hold inferior classes could not long be suppressed, and agitation. It brought from the white to the mon-slave hold inferior classes could not long be suppressed, and altength the public became alarmed with reports on the white to the m even without the consent of the owner, the n.ail agents from Boston to New York, The Lord Mayor—He had heard, with

The Lord Mayor—H

In support of the statement in our last number that the North is burdened with taxes to suppor supernumerary officers for the defence of slavery. and that these supernumeraries are Southern men we take the following extracts from the remarks of Mr. Adams, in the course of the same debate

"He had been led, for the first time in his life, to examine the Navy Register, as well of this as amination he found that while Massachusetts never had, and had not now, her due and just proporhad more than her due reckoning by federal numing men of the navy in far greater proportions than her relative population would require, while Virginia, on the other hand, supplied scarcely any at all. Since no register was kept of the the official returns of registered seamen in the of the navy were drawn,) and this list showed that, out of between nine and ten thousand, more than four thousand were from Massachusetts, while but two hundred and thirty-one came from Virgin-ia, and some other Southern States had not one."

"If any appointments of midshipmen were made during the four years he had been at the head of the Government, he never inquired from what State the applications came. nor had he what State the applications came, nor had he bestowed a thought upon it; it was with him a matter of total indifference. The first manifestation of any feeling on that point had occurred in the House of Representatives in 1898, the in the House of Representatives in 1828: the evidence of which was in a report made by the late lamented Mr. Southard, in reply to a resolucommandants (as they were then called) Massa- could feel, however, "that a storm was brewing;" chusetts had one, Virginia seven; of lieutenants and I hope the prophecy of the gentleman will Massachusetts had twenty, Virginia thirty-three; prove "that there is a storm brewing!" for after Massachusetts had twenty, Virginia thirty-three; and of midshipmen Massachusetts had eighteen, while Virginia had sixty-two. Of the total number Massachusetts forty-nine and Virginia one huudred twenty-three. All these appointments were made long before Mr. A. came into office.

There was another table, showing, first, the proportion to which each State was entitled according to its representation in Congress, the num-ber of officers in service, and the deficit or excess of each State under or over the number to which it was entitled. From this table it appeared that the due proportion of Massachtsetts was 22, the proportion of Virginia was 36, the number appointed 62. He would now leave the House to udge with what justice he had been represented as the author of the system of disproportion in appointments. The report showed further that, she would rather have her own territory bounded notwithstanding the numerous applications from some States, from other States there were none; of the ancient landmarks; and if she waives any of her rights it is from regard to others, for no and he presumed it was the same now; it was in the nature of things.

Mr. A. said he had yet another table, made in

1833, accompanying a report made by the late Secretary of the Treasury when acting Secretary of the Navy. According to this, it appeared that the proportion of Massachusetts, according to the then census, was 25, and according to the census following it would be 21, while her

service she had in 1828 62, in 1829 70, in 1831 waters that empty into the Atlantic from those 65, being an excess of about three to one.

the excess of Virginia had been in 1827 22, 1829 again, she will not lay down her arms as long as 1827 7, in 1829 5, in 1821 7, and in 1833 6; while 30, in 1831 28, and in 1833 25:

appointments. Put them together, and it was true; but let each stand on its own footing, and tables he had read showed where the truth

How long will the people of the free States submit to such degredation?

RETRENCHMENT.

Mr. Arnold, on the 23d July, attempted again to get his bill for retrenching the pay of members of Congress, before the House, but failed. A motion to suspend the rules was decided in the negative-ayes 52, noes 89.

The bill is certainly an important one, and i proposes to do a very righteous thing. When every thing else is fallen in price, there is no reason why the pay of a member of Congress should not be reduced from \$8 to \$6 per day. This is more than a majority of the members

NAVAL SERVICE.

The same day, Mr. Burnell moved a suspension of the rules, to enable him to introduce a bill proenlisted in the naval service, under the provisions fill such vacancies in the rank of midshipmen as of the act heretofore passed, may be promoted to might occur in the naval service, if, upon examination, they should be found competent to dis- negroes to enlist in the naval service of charge the duties of that rank. But the House refused to suspend. Mr. Burnell's movement we think a good one. The road to preferment in the navy should be thrown open to the humblest in the service. In this, as in every thing else, merit alone should be the condition to promotion.

BANKRUPT LAW.

Several movements were made in the House, in relation to the Bankrupt Law, but they were all

put to rest by decided votes.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL. Monday 25th, the Army appropriation Bill, properly. Some of the slave-holders took occainsinuations against the treaty respecting the course to the enlistment of negroes. Some Creole negroes, he has committed an unpardon- prevail. If evil had not resulted from discriminable sin against the South. Numbers from the south seemed to be seized with an anxious de. sire that no part of the territory of the United and there might be cases where we should have States should be given up. It Maine and Mastores should be given up. It Maine and Mastores should be given up. It Maine and Mastores with the arrangement, whatever it is, we should think the Southern States might spare themselves unne-

Mr. Gilmer said, if the rumors were well Mr. Gilmer said, if the rumors were well persons, the country might have been ravaged by founded, and the conditions of the treaty as the largest invading army that ever reached our shey were represented to be, he presumed, of shores. He alluded to McDonough's fleet on

ing a treaty, because it does not contain satis-Mr. Holmes of South Carolina said :

"From all he saw and heard he was induced to imagine that there were provisions in the treaty which were far more palatable to Maine and Massachusetts than to other portions of the Uunion. He observed that the subject was folof preceding Administrations, and from that ex- lowed up by the gentleman from Vermont, (Mr. EVERETT,) whose shrewd and penetra-ting mind seldom followed a false scent. On tion of appointments in the navy, Virginia, per the whole he should vote against any reduction of the army. He was for keeping our national titled to, as well now as heretofore. He had made no complaint of that; all he meant was to repel an hensions pass off, the House could take up the accusation againts his own State. He had further other bill and reduce them. But at present said that even if it were true that Massachusetts there had a shuddering apprehension come had more than her due reckoning by federal num-over all from the South. He could not believe bers, there would have been no impropriety in it, that that House had nothing to do with an because she furnished the navigating and the fight-important treaty because Massachusetts and Maine had agreed to a certain adjustment of our boundary. They might have reasons con-nected with dollars and cents, but these should not sway the high motives that ought to actuate States, from which the men in the naval service the bosom of patriotism. He should protest came, Mr. A had procured a statement showing against any treaty that gave away a portion of the territory of the United States, because it merchant service, (from which service the men might happen to be palatable to the spirit of aggrandizement in any section of the Union.'

And is there nothing in the foolish pertinacity of slave-holders about the Creole case, "con nected with dollars and cents?

Mr. Allen of Mainemade a spirited reply, to to slaveholders:

"On a former occasion I referred to this condi tion of the 18th of Febuary, 1828, inquiring for the rule observed by the Department in the selec-tive honor of gentlemen; but they are now aroused tion from the applicants for appointments! The upon a suspicion: and the gentleman from South report was accompanied with a table showing the Carolina (Mr. Holmes) "thinks that there is proportion of appointments for each State at that something wrong somewhere; whether it was in Masschusetts had one, Virginia six; of master concerned in its ratification, he knew not." He commandants (as they would appear that of captains the treaty itself, or in the apprehensions of those concerned in its ratification, he knew not." He

t there is always a clearer sky, a better atmos phere. No excitement when your territorry is in possession of the enemy; but upon a suspicion, upon a rumor of the terms of the treaty, the patriotism of the gentlemen is wonderfully aroused Why is it ? Can a political prejudice be aroused? 'Let no man apply this flattering unction to his soul." An agreement by a conventional line, or in any other mode but the running the line according to the treaty of 1783, has always met with opposition with us; and this effort at a settlement has been acquiesced in by the people from the earnappointed 18; the deficiency 4. The est solicitations of the General Government, and from an ardent desire to meet the wishes of her sister States. We ask no favors in this business If settled, the sacrifice is on our part, and made from the purest national feeling for the benefit of the whole Union. So far as Maine is concerned equivalent can be satisfactory unless it is conse crated by the strong wishes of our sister States It is for you to influence this decision. Maine has done her whole duty, and generously; and if this effort is fruitless, your patriotism, although on this subject aroused at a late day, will not permit any other power to desecrate our soil; and t will give the brave soldiers of Maine rich satofficers actually in service were but 18 in 1828, 20 in 1829, 18 in 1831. and 19 in 1833.

Virginia's just proportion was 42, and by the following census would be 34, while in actual waters that empty into the Atlantic from those isfaction to welcome their brothers in arms from b, being an excess of about three to one.

The deficiency of Massachusetts had been in Maine, that, if ever she is driven to extremities

RETRENCHMENT.

the north star directs.

July 27th, Mr. Arnold's bill for reducing the pay of members of Congress was referred to a

The Intelligencer apprehends that the session

will not terminate till September.

Chivalry.

SENATE July 29.

The bill to regulate enlistments in the naval ser-rice of the United States, came up in its order, Mr. BAYARD explained the object of the bill.

and moved to so amend it as to include in its pro visions "the marine corps." Mr. Calhoun asked if negroes were allowed be enlisted under the provisions of the bill

Because, if so, he should suggest an amendment imiting them to the places of cooks and stewards Mr. BAYARD replied that they would, but he did not anticipate any abuse growing out of this circumstance; so far as he was concerned, he did not think it a matter of much consequence, but while he did not desire to be considered as accept viding that such boys as had been, or might be ingthe amendment, he did not wish to be regarded as opposing it, and would prefer that the Senate should act upon the proposition.

ment, they should be cautious how they permitted ted States. Besides in his opinion, it was wrong to bring those who sustained the honor and glory of our national arms in contact with the black

race.

Mr. BAYARD said the allusion of the Ser from South Carolina was with regard to the ad- be enlisted in the army, navy, or marine corps, mission of testimony, which might be disposed of in some other way, either by statute or by regulacians.

tion of the Department.

Mr. Calhoun hoped no objection would be made to such an amendment. There was a very deep prejudice which ought to be respected. It was not confined entirely to the South, but was felt more or less at the North. This prejudice leads to an entire separation of the two races. Besides there were the local laws of the South in relation to NAYS—Messrs. Bates, Choate, Clayton, Crafts, as amended by the Senate, was acted on. Most these people, which forbid them from being brought into Southern ports. Charleston had put these into force, and had trouble with Great Britain in property. properly. Some of the slave-holders took occa-thought there were plenty of honest tars, good fighting sailors, to be had, without having re-

tency of the testimony of that particular class of persons he had nothing to say; but it did not fol-Southern States might spare themselves unnecessary uneasiness. But, the truth is, they never wanted this question settled, till they had got all the slave-questions adjusted to suit them.

Mr. Gilmer said, if the rumors were well

course, it would not be ratified by the Senate. Lake Champlain, where a very large portion of We shall see. We shall see, whether the Sen- the crews were blacks. If a war should again ocate will dare assume the responsibility of reject-duction of the same species of force which was ing a treaty, because it does not contain satisof so much inestimable value in that glorious
faction in regard to the American slave trade.

Mr. Holmes of South Carolina said: troduction of these people into our vessels of war. If the enlistment of blacks were prohibited, the difficulty of managing our vessels (now very great) would be greatly enhanced. Doubtless if we could get whites it would be better, but he

vas averse to the prohibition. Mr. Calhoun thought it a matter of great con-sequence not to admit blacks into our vessels of ational defence. He saw no reason why it should be done. He desired that the defence of the country should be entrusted to freemen, bearing our wn color and complexion.

Mr. Archer thought it a small matter: negroe could never be introduced to any extent; and he oped that the wishes of the Senator from South Carolina might be complied with.

Mr. Benton was entirely friendly to the proposition. He thought all arms, whether on land or sea, should be borne by the white race. It was the first time he had ever heard of negroes being introduced into the service. He should vote for the amendment, showing that he was deidedly in favor of confining arms to the whites. Mr. Young thought the blacks might, instead of being enlisted, be hired, as we did in other service.

Mr. BAYARD said no man was more averse any violation of the feelings of the South than himself. Still, he thought exigencies might arise which would require their introduction into the service. In the Revolution they had done good service, and in the last war it had been said that Holmes, but, with that especial reserve with we were mainly indebted to them for the glorious ctory on Lake Champlain.

Mr. Smith, of Connecticut, thought the amendment entirely wrong. Various Northern States had taken steps in regard to the equality of the races which would make such a law a direct insult to them. This would be particularly true as to Massachusetts; where recent laws inflicted a penalty on all who should in any manner attempt to make a distinction between the two colors.

Mr. CLAYTON would be glad to indulge the feelings of the gentleman from the South. He saw no necessity, however, for the prohibition. From employments. He would mention that Captain Jones had told him that in the Wasp, in the fight with the Peacock, a great portion of his crew were negroes, and better fighting sailors were never on board of any ship. If they were desired as mere food for powder, where could better food be obtained. They were as active, strong, and healthful as the whites, and though we might get on very well in time of peace, yet in time of war their services would be invaluable, and hence he should oppose the amendment.

Mr. BAGBY said if we were to depend on blacks for victory in time of war, it would be paying too much. In the Southern portion of the Union the great object was to keep arms and a knowledge of arms out of the hands of the blacks. There was no necessity for employing this race even as food for powder. He hoped the amendment would prevail, as something was due to public feeling

been called he should give his reason why he strike me that this was Mr. Hall. should vote in faoor of the amendment. Al- Whilst I was admiring him. though these people were free in the Northern States, were they asked to serve in the militia, and have arms put in their hands ! No such thing. At least not in New Hampshire. They were hired sometimes in the merchant service, and in families; still they were not on a footing with the whites, and difficulties were constantly arising between them. The whites will not mix with them on terms of equality. War made its own rules, and when exigencies occured they could be provided for; but at present there were no such ex-

Mr. BAYARD suggested that the amendment be so enlarged as to read cooks, stewards,& servants,

which was agreed to. Mr. A. here noticed a statement made in the How will the South relish the annexation of House, and also in the Richmond Southern Messenger, as one of the charges against the norm.

How will the South relish the annexation of Mr. Simmons said that in the course of the description of the charges against the norm. iteered to put out the fires which had been which would help the lawless to escape detection. of property by attending the engines that the blacks had so nobly volunteered.

Mr. Bagby adverted to the sort of system of enonly of instructing the blacks in seamanship, but the whole art of war. Self preservation is the first law of nature, and the South must look to

Mr. Phelrs had spoken, he said, only in view of occasional exigencies, in which those in com-mand ought to be permitted to consult what the public service might perhaps imperiously demand. Such exigencies might again occur, On some occasions, a restriction such as that now proposed night have been most disastrous. In the instance to which he had already alluded, an invasion, one of the most formidable ever directed against us, could not have been repelled if Commodore Mc-Donough han been denied the employment of any sailors he could get. If the days of this confederacy were (as the Senator from Alabama had intimated) to be numbered when we employed black seaman in our ships of war, then they would have been numbered long ago, for negro sailors had been employed from the beginning of the Govern-ment. He saw not how they could make themselves

After a few remarks from Mr. SMITH, of Connecticut, and Mr. CUTHBERT-On motion of Mr. PRESTON, the bill

ended as to include the army. Mr. King suggested that "musicians" be added, and the amendment then read that no blacks should

The question was then taken on the amend

ment and decided as follows: YEAS—Messrs. Allen. Archer, Bagby, Barrow, Bayard, Benton, Berrien, Calhoun, Conrad, Cuthbert, Fulton, Graham, King, Linn, Mangum, Pres-Dayton, Evans, Miller, Phelps, Porter, Simmons, Smith, of Indiana, Sprague, Tappan, White, Wil-

liams, Woodbridge—16.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed. On motion of Mr. Evans, the Senate proceeded to the discussion of the tariff bill. The question last pending being the amendment of Mr. CALHOUN

The debate was kept up until 5 o'clock by Messrs. CRITTENDEN, BAGBY, CALHOUN KING, CUTHBERT, RIVES, and others; when On motion of Mr. SEVIER, the Senate ad-

A TERRITORIAL CONVENTION was held at Delavan, Wisconsin Territory. on the 2d of August, for the purpose of for ming a Territorial Anti-Slavery Society.

Dr. Lardner is announced by the Boston Notion as engaged to coutribute to that Journal a series of popular articles on Sci-

[From the Lutheran Observer.] Pulpit Sketch. ROBERT HALL.

I have ever regarded it as one of those rare circumstances, which render peculiarly happy the lives of some, that it has been my fortune to hear many of the most distinguished preachers of the present day, as well as of that by which it was immediately preceded.

Many glowing words have burned them-selves into my soul, many images of eloquen and holy men now rise before my mental eye yet of no preacher does my memory preserve so vividly the recollection of that truly great and good man, Robert Hall. It was at the period when the untimely death of the Princess Charlotte had thrown all England into mourning. that in the course of my journey I visited Lei-cester, when Mr. Hall, after his melancholy though temporary aberration of intellect, had accepted the pastorship of the Baptist church I was conducted by my host to the church, which showed plainly the enlargements which had been rendered necessary by the immense audiences attracted by Mr. Hall's great and growing reputation as a preacher. When he had first taken charge of the society there, the chapel would scarce contain a few hundreds but, by three successive enlargements, it can now accommodate more than a thousand persons I had gone to the church at least an hour before the time, anticipating a crowded house, and a consequent difficulty in procuring a seat. In this I was mistaken, for the audience, though large, was not by any means so densely compacted and overflowing as those which often attended the ministrations of less worthy and ess distinguished preachers.

In truth, Mr. Hall's preaching would have been more popular had it been less excellent. The organization of his mind is too perfect, its strength, and decidedly philosophic cast, too far above the range of common intellect ever to enable him to become a favorite in a world like ours, where trickery and tinsel, stage strutting and affectation, make a deeper impression on the popular mind that the stern and simple majesty common sense. The preference usually shown for pictures over statuary is an instance, though an unrepulsive one, of the same tendency.

I amused myself until the entrance of Mr Hall, by examining the interior of the church and the faces of the various persons as they entered. The church was hung in the deepest mourning, as an expression of respet to the daughter of the royal house, whose ashes were scarce yet cold in the grave. Every countenance wore a subdued expression of sorrow— and a hushed grief appeared to be struggling in every bosom. They came in as if unwilling to disturb the dread solemnity of the temple of the most high God, who had recently and se verely taught them that in his hands are the souls of the great, and that notitle, no rank, no wealth, and no love, can secure the victim

My own heart was painfully affected.
Whilst my mind was occupied by the observation of these things, I noticed a gentleman o about the medium height, enter the central door of the church. His face was very pale, his form slightly bent as if by some affection of the spine, but his countenance was bold and striking, his on this score. The subject addressed itself to eye remarkably expressive and piercing, and every Southern heart. He thought that American his carriage firm and dignified, though a glance chivalry was not so far degraded as to be obliged to was sufficient to convince me that he must have employ this race to fight our battles even in time been a sufferer from severe and protracted disease. So remarkable indeed was the whole Mr. Woodbury said as the yeas and nays had man, that I am surprised that it did not at once

Whilst I was admiring him, he advanced sing! along the aisle, approached, and entered the pulpit. It was the great preacher himself. Mr. Hall was rather inclined to corpulence, parpaps; indeed, would have been decidedly fat edness. Notwithstanding the fertility of her had his general health been good. The hymn soil is unsurpassed by any country in Asia, yet was read without any peculiarity whatover—interest of producing abundance for her own that is, neither particularly well nor badly. The prayer was short, energetic, just what she does not keep her own children in exis-prayer should be. No eloquence in striving af-tence, but becomes the burying ground of thougraced the prayer of Mr. Hall. It was neither And all this because of the lethargy intempera sermon with a great many ohs! and ahs! in- ance and licentiousness of its inhabitants terspersed through it, and an Amen at the end; But the star of reform has enlightened that land; nor was it poetry. nor was it rhetoric; it was a and a few more years will tel! another tale for than which no preacher could offer a better—olent exercions of modern philanthropists they than which no preacher need offer a worse. It are awakening from their stupor and beginning House, and also in the Richmond Southern Messenger, as one of the charges against the navy, the wrongs to be reformed, that Massachusetts (supposing it to be as represented) succeed?

Inal which is the bate it had been asserted that the blacks had so in the Richmond Southern Messenger, as one of the charges against the navy, should her mad movement against this treaty which God made them. Ireland, another example of Rhode Island. The people of Rhode Island were very glad to receive their services, and they had ing, but of the fervent and sincer and research that the black is the black is the sample of the charges against the navy, which God who rules which God who rules to move in the high at Rhode Island. The people of Rhode Island were very glad to receive their services, and they had ing, but of the fervent and sincer and research which God who rules which God made them.

Ireland, another example of the charges against the navy, which God made them. was a prayer from the heart to the God who rules to move in the high and honorable circles for arose to annouce his text, and was even appathreatened by incendiaries. It was said that it rently struggling with deep emotion whilst he was the intention to fire the city of Providence, did so. He hurriedly cast his eyes around on the redeeming spirit of reform working her unthe sombre hangings of the church, and I think and it was with a view to prevent this destruction heaved a sigh. His voice trembled whilst he of property by attending the engines that the read his text: "She hath given up the ghost: her sun is gone down whilst it is yet day,"\* and after reading it he paused for a moment drops her infernal chains, and prejudice stretches ticing and carrying of slaves by means of steam-boats and railroads. It was here a question not awakened, and every eye and ear seemed ea ger to catch the slightest motion and the first at first, was remarkable for nothing but its feeoleness; reminding me of the first awkward attempt of a lad who speaks before college, who of the mighty work? Yes, our very existence eems to wish to heaven that he had no hands,

fone is to judge from the violent effort he apnears to make to pull off his fingers, or at least hide them in his pantaloons pockets. His fingers were employed in awkwardly pulling the leaves of the Eible, and my first impression was one of complete disappoint. ment. The opening thoughts were neither striking nor remarkable for ingenuity, and I had almost come to the conclusion that he must be some atranger whom Mr. H. had for that Sabbath procured to supply his pulpit. But I soon observed his fine eye kindling with emotion, his manner became wonderfully impressive; every gesture, every burning look, gave som of the other with such logical accuracy and sable gloom of ages into oblivion. clear outline that no numerical division could

melancholy which he expressed. I believe of the world in whose heart memory could not

for years recall a single pulse of sympathy, was wet with tears that fell thick and fast. The climax was attained, the art of the ora-

Communications.

For the Philanthropist.

Bethel Co. April 16th 1842. Dr. Bailer: The following short but eloquent address was composed by a student of lermont Academy and spoken at the close of the last session ending with the 26th of March. t was highly interesting on the occasion, and think is worthy of publication.

THE REFORMATIONS OF THE AGE.

braced and supported with a tenacity which characterized the christain martyrs of old. Individual responsibility is beginning to be felt, shame and confusion her long perishing upholhe authority of the Bible acknowledged. Since ders. Yes, a few more years, and this the days of Luther we look in vain for a lofti- will hear the omnipotent voice of justice, thunthan at the present.

not upon what point you fix as a demonstration of this truth; for these benevolent and patriotic enterprises are not confined to a state, realm, of the the widow and orphan mingle with the kingdom, nor yet to a continet. No! the broad platform of the whole earth is the grand the which the Prince of peace can direct; and theatre of their action.

The plastic hand of reform has gone abroad and all men—all nations feel and acknowledge her worth. Point me to a spot which is yet unpenetrated by her genial point you to a spot which will soon feel and rejoice under the influence of her all conquer-

ng power. With her there are no differences of birth nor rank nor wealth. Wherever her equalizing doninion extends all distinctions vanish; no rich, no poor, no black, no white, no foreign, no native claims or preferences; but all stand on one mmon level; she seeks out misery that she may communicate happiness; darkness that she may disseminate light; and the abodes of sin that grace may abound. Go with me to the oriental world-view the

spot where first the radient beams of the benign

eligion of the Prince of peace illuminated the horizon, bursting through the thick mist of gnorance like floods of beaming light, banishing the gloom of superstition and establishing at vickedness prevailed; bloodshed and cruelty raged like monsters; religion was a stranger, and happiness not known. But behold a star which lighted up the plains of Bethlehem. It is the star of reform. Light again bursts forth as from the invisible world. The clouds recede. Behold vice and immorality fleeing, and virtue and religion resuming their places. Enemies are made friends, the inebriate sober, and the slave a freeman. What a spectacle to behold!! Nations, long buried in sin, and groveling in ignorance rising out of obscurity and laying hold of the means of improvement and elevation

and becoming moral intelligent and enterpri For one instance of this glorious work, look at Hindostan. Here was a nation not surpassed for ignorance, superstition poverty and wretch-

surpassed deeds of love and might to the aston ished gaze of the admiring world. , And behold her as she penetrates some of the

isles farther west; at her very approach slavery his dark wings, and wheels his flight to the nethermost hell where he was begotton.

But why these far-tetched samples? Com nearer home, our native land. View here the workings of her mighty hand. And has America, too, experienced the transforming influence commenced in reform, and we mourn over the blood shed, we rejoiced over the victory attained. Though many philanthropists died, we exult in the thought that philanthropy still lives. pul- And though many patriots sacrificed that for their country's good; we thank heaven, point- that patriotism still animates the American bo-

The beginning of the late movements of renovation was like the twilight at the opening morn, or, the first feeble rays of the rising sun, falling lightly on the fields of polar ice; but that sun is now approaching the zenith with increasing heat and light till soon we hope its meredian splendor will dissipate all moral dark three fold vitality to the glorious ideas, which, ness from our atmosphere. It seems no power as they sprung up in his profund mind, were is so great, no obstacles so high, no barrier so poured forth in an untiring stream. The plan of his sermon seemed perfect. There was, ish at her presence. It paralizes the strong arm nowever, no "firstly, secondly, or thirdly." of law, bursts asunder the thick bands of preju-Each wonderous thought sprung from the bo- dice and with Herculean strength sweeps the

But hark! do I hear a voice from the South, have increased the lucidness of his arrange-ment. He preached without notes of any kind, field for the pirit of reform one too that has long and, as I afterwards learned, this great sermon been slighted! The victim of oppression is beto which I had the delight of listening was encoming impatient for deliverance! How mourn tirely extemporaneous. Yet this seems to be full is the view of the interior South! How almost past belief, for the sentences flowed with effort in long and graceful modulations, How deep the guilt! How awful the curse that combining in an eminent degree a majesty of conception with a perfection of style, which no writing could have further elevated, and no polish rendered more faultless. It was that peal for relief! And shall we not heed ermon "on the death of the Princess Chartheir voices? In the language of one, we lotte," which was this day preached by Mr. boast that we have missionary stations in Hall, and which was afterwards printed at the every clime visited by the sun, from the frosts urgent request of his congregation. A large of Lapland, to the sunny isles of Greece, and part of the discourse was didactic, holding the part of the discourse was ultastic, holding the discourse path of the discourse was not until he poured forth those pathetic vices of Constantinople; and God grant that was not until he potential forth those parietic. Illusions to the dead Princess and her bereaved they may increase a thousand fold, and con-intended to make a wrong impression on the public limit in the case of this individual, though family, now familiar to every one, that Mr. Hall tinue to spread until not a spot will be left on appeared in all his greatness. His voice trem-bled, and every soul caught the tone of tender shall not be set up. But let us not in the name. of GcD, let us not forget our own countrymen

that every person in the house had arisen, and was bending forward with gleaming eye, and olutionary fathers should deem the monster sladiana; nor by some 500,000 Baptists in the Univery dearer than the principles for which their ted States. A number of years ago he went off sires contended? Nay; I cannot, will not yet with what the Baptists called the "antinomian" every muscle rigid in the fixing attitude of attention. How every wonderful thought seemed to struggle in his bosom like the rich notes of a song bird first heaving and dilating its gentle breast—then gushing forth in strains of richest melody; all were melted, and the will shake off the incubus slavery as the lion. How every wonderful thought sires contended? Nay; I cannot, will not yet believe it, still will I trust there is among us a note of the melted, and the sires contended? Nay; I cannot, will not yet believe it, still will I trust there is among us a note of the melted. A number of years ago he went off anti-off with what the Baptists called the "antinomian anti-off or," or "old school party," and still he is with them, and their prominent man. He is as bitter and ungentlemanly, and as constant 100, will shake off the incubus slavery as the lion in his attacks on those Baptist in favor of any the whole of the principles for which their rery dearer than the principles for which their leads the states. A number of years ago he went off attention. How every wonderful thought the states are recommended? Nay; I cannot, will not yet believe it, still will I trust there is among us a not every wonderful thought the states. A number of years ago he went off attention. How every wonderful thought the states are recommended? Nay; I cannot, will not yet with what the Baptists called the "antinomian anti-off or "old school party," and still he is with them, and their prominent man. He is as bitter and ungentlemanly, and as constant 100, in his attacks on those Baptist in favor of any will shake off the incubus slavery as the lion. cheek, whether of gentle woman, or of the man shakes the dew drops from his mane. Our kind of Bnevolent effort, as he is upon the friends past neglect—our present circumstance—the of the abused and down-trodden slave. interests of religion and the character of our country, demand our speedy and untrammel-

America is soon to undergo another revolu-tion and the second will be greater and purer and religious character. There is but the meanest

than the first. In this contest not a sword shall be drawn—not a drop of blood spilt. No we shall conquer with the immutable principles of truth and love; to these passion, prejudice and pride must yield. The battle is already half ought. Intemperance has been dethroned, her dominions prostrated, and she will yield

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the ghost.

The doom of slavery is sealed. We read it in the holy and determined fesolves of thousands who are marching up to the cause with the spirit of martyrs and under the leadership of Jehovah. The gathering frown and bursting indignation of The present is an age marked with strong Christendom, portray in triumph—telling charand auspicious peculiarities, one of which is a acters the final overthrow of Diana. She is and auspicious peculiarines, one of which is a general inquiry after truth, and a reluctance to take things upon credit; in other words to believe any thing merely because our fathers did.

When a principle either political or religious words and prevail. Let the infidel scoff and the profane swear, let the slaveholders and his companions are things and prevails. demonstrated to be morally right, it is em- ders and his companions put this shoulders to er and more enlightened zeal for the truth, dering in the capitol and echoing from the halls of legislation in the South itself. Then will A view of the reformations and great moral we see exulting millions trampling in the dust novements of the present age, is not only inmovements of the present age, is not only in-teresting, but truly great and glorious. Never lifted hands, invoke the blessing of God on a did the orator relate or the historian record events of more thrilling interest. And I care the oppressed free.

But in this contest I hope no drop of blood will stain the banner of our triumph; no wail shouts of our jubilee. No, I trust ours is a batours will be a victory that all the shining hosts of Heaven can applaud. [cheers.]

> For the Philanthropist. From Iowa.

CROOKED CREEK, WASH. Co., JULY 21. MR. EDITOR-I hereby forward to you some account of an Antislavery meeting, held in Craw-

WHEREAS, the Most High God "hat one blood all nations of men for to dwell or the face of the earth," and hath commanded them truth of its origin. But alas! since to love their neighbors as themselves; and wherethose Heaven-favored days, the clouds of sin again o'er spread the atmosphere, and darkness again covers the land and gross darkness the people. All the horrors of their gloomy condition were now preying upon them, wickedness prevailed; bloodshed and covers the land and gross darkness the people. All the horrors of their created equal, and that they are all endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, among which are life libeater. among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness;" and whereas, after a lapse of about 66 years since the faith and honor of the Ameriand happiness not known. But behold a star can people were pledged to this avowal before appears but little less in magnitude, than that little less in magnitude, the little less in magnitude, that little less in magnitude, than that little less in magnitude, the little part of the nation are held in bondage by their fellow citizens—considered as chattels personal
—bought and sold as beasts of burden—denied by law and custom the reading of the holy scriptures —compelled to break the commandments, and endure outrages at which humanity weeps; and whereas slavery is contrary to the principles of natural justice, of our republican form of gov-ernment, of the laws of God and the Christian religion,—and is destructive to the prosperity of our country, while it is endangering the peace, union, and liberties of the States; and whereas we believe that it is the duty and interest of the masters immediately to emancipate their slaves, and that no scheme of expatriation, either volun-tary or by compulsion, can remove this great and increasing evil, and whereas we believe that it is practicable, by appeals to the consciences, hearts, and interests of the people, to awaken a public and moral sentiment that will finally lead to the abolition of slavery in every part of this republic, and thereby prevent the great evils and judgments of God, that will assuredly come upon our nation, if slavery continue; and whereas we believe we owe it to the oppressed, to our fellow citizens who hold slaves, to our whole country, to posterity, and to God, to do all that is lawfuly in our power, to bring about the extinction of slavery, we do hereby agree, with humble reliance on the Divine aid, to form ourselves into a ociety, to be ge tution:

ART. 1. This Society shall be called the Iowa ANTISLAVERY SOCIETY, of Crooked Creek, aux-

iliary to the American Antislavery Society. ART. 2. The object of this Society shall be the entire abolition of slavery in the United States and Territories; to remove the prejudice against, and elevate the people of color to their proper rank as men. While it admits that each State in which slavery exists, and Congress, have, by our federal constitution, the exclusive right to legislate respecting the abolition of slavery in their respective limits, it maintains that it is perative duty to collect and diffuse information on the subject of slavery, and by all lawful, moral means, to convince our fellow citizens throughout the Union, that slavery is, in all circumstances, a sin against God and his revealed law-at war with the fundamental principles of libertyentirely opposite to the spirit and genius of true democracy, or republicanism, and ruinous to our national morals and prosperity; and therefore the duty, safety, and interest of the whole nation, non-slaveholder, slaveholder, and slave, all require its immediate and entire abolition. This Society will also, in a constitutional way, try to influence Congress to put an end to the domestic slave trade, and to abolish slavery in all those portions of our common country which come under its control, especially in the District of Columbia; and likewise to prevent its extension to any State that may hereafter be admitted to the Union. It will, likewise, use all lawful means for the repealing of the black laws of the Territory; for preventing any laws to be made or constitution being formed for a State government, that will in any way deprive the people of color of their natural rights, or have a tendency to bind them down in slavery and degradation.

[Other articles, as usual.] The following officers were then elected:— Rev. William Smith, President; James Woodworth, Secretary; Andrew McKay, Treasurer; and John Syen, Doct. Isaac Crawford, and Wm. Strain, to fill up the Executive Committee.

WILSON THOMPSON IS NOT A REGULAR BAPTIST MINISTER.

Dr. BAILEY: In your paper of July the 16th I noticed an article written by the Hon. T. Morris, headed "Wilson Thompson." And in that communication he is called a "Regular Baptist Minister." In an editorial of the same paper you de-

signate him by the same appellation.

Now, I do by no means suppose, either of you the effect will be the same.

Wilson Thompson is not recognised in Ohio by some 25,000 Baptists as a "Regular Baptist min-

He is I think in character all you represent him to be,—an aspirant for office. I happened to live in the same Congressional district with him

The I was a pissis to read the investment of the

sition this sen scritem eve eve I de and that

is none,) who would for a moment attempt to justify slavery from the Bible. Such a foul system of corruption and cruelty can have no suptorn from the inspired volume. The Benevolent

Ist. Do the scriptures sanction slavery as a

Internal and reference equal, by your learning to the scripture of the port from the inspired volume. The Benevolent port from the inspired volume and cruelty can have no support from the inspired volume. The Benevolent port from the inspired volume port from the inspired volume. The Benevolent port from the inspired volume port from the inspired volume. The Benevolent port from the inspired volume port from the inspired volume port from the inspired volume. The Benevolent port from the inspired volume port from the i single moment, and under any circumstances,

regular Baptists. That there is much that is wrong, United States ?

to wage an uncompromising warfare against slavery, until the last shackle shall fall off the chafed and lacerated limbs of the oppressed slave. New Richmond, O., Aug., 4th, 1842.

We were not aware that the term "regular" as applied to Baptist ministers, had received a technical meaning. When we said Wilson Thompsay, that he was an acknowledged minister of a lication. tists have no communion with such a man .-Ed. Phil.

For the Philanthropist.

Columbus, August 5th, 1842. Dr. BAILEY-We found but little preparation here for the Liberty Convention. The influence of the three pro-slavery parties is so great in this City, especially in a legislative session, that, Liberty can do but little; we were, denied the use of all accommodations for asembling in a house: Every other party and association can use the public buildings, but the Liberty party were driven to the market house.

We assembled in the morning, after the county convention had nominated candidates for the ensuing election. After the appointment of officers, Mr. Hopkins, of this city, gave a short account of his treatment, when at the south a tion was formed, ceded to Congress the vast tershort time since for his health; he did not speak. after he left Ohio, on the subject of slavery, but some one saw him and informed the people that he was opposed to slavery. This raised a mob, the Mayor presiding, when he was tried, found guilty of being opposed to slavery, and sentenced to banishment in five hours on pain

Mr. Lewis then, by request, spoke a few words. It being only noon, Judge King pledged himself, to prove, in the afternoon, that he was but carrying out the principles of Washing. ton, Jefferson and all the prominent statesmen of their day,—a promise that he fully redeemed

in the afternoon.

After dinner, Mr. Lewis againspoke as he says in place of a bell to call the people together for Judge King, he made a most fortunate hit, however, not exceeding twenty minutes when a large audience had collected, and Judge King took the stand. He certainly far exceeded my expectation, and proved himself a man of talent equal to any candidate that has been before the people within my recollection; he spoke nearly three hours, for the best half of slowly thinned, and at his close probably one had retired. His arguments were well men would compromise principle or support for office any but true hearted liberty men. Some spirited resolutions were then adopted and we adjourned, all in good spirits and great-

ly encouraged. We have every assurance of the rapid extension of our principles, and already Messrs. King and Lewis have been requested to address the people at a score of places beyond their power.

MOUNT PLEASANT, O. Aug. 5, 1842.

THOMAS MORRIS, Esq. Dear Sir-Being on a visit in this vicinity, I on the question, was, slavery as a penalty annex- ry, but that every laborer be reduced to the same ed to crime. This was the position I assumed, condition. this hypothesis. In this, you all have misrepresented me. I supported this position by reason, scripture, the penitentiary and wheelbarrow systems, as well as the law of disfranchisement, and even the gallows: all of which go to show, that even life, as well as liberty, is forfeited by crime. I denied the right of slavery on any other pretence, and the same government—they are antaged to the first of slavery on any other pretence, exist in the same government—they are antaged to the resolution of their patriotism and the Rhode I day of the revolution, and the Rhode I denied the right of slavery on any other pretence, exist in the same government—they are antaged to the resolution of their patriotism and bravery distinguished by their patriotism and the Rhode I day of the revolution, and the Rhode I day of the resolution, and the Rhode I day of the resolution, and the Rhode I day of the resolution, and the Rhode I day of the resolution of their patriotism and bravery in the war of the revolution, and the Rhode I day of the resolution of their patriotism and bravery in the war of the revolution, and the Rhode I day of the revolution

worthy friend, the accomplished L.C. L. supposed to be some vagrant,) you had better return your to make up an issue upon questions of expequill to the goose from whence it was plucked, and leave the field of controversy. Controversy ger. Let us remember that to us belongs the nois your profession, and your great the poils and do battle manually for the liberties of man. Do not let us stop diency while our own liberties are in dansie your profession, and your great the poils and do battle manually for the liberties of man. Do not let us stop and it is to make up an issue upon questions of expedience the field of controversy. is your profession, and your age shows that you ble task of bringing back our government to its

fragment of those calling themselves Baptists side of the question, and all the testimony on that in this nation, the seeds of liberty have taken fragment of those calling themselves Baptists who recognise him as a regular Baptist minister. As a denomination we own him not.

Such theories as he attempts to establish from the Bible, as a denomination we own not as applicable to us as Regular Baptists.

I presume he desires to palm himself upon the public as a regular Baptist minister, but that does not make it so.

I think it would be difficult to find three regular Baptist ministers in Ohio, (and I fain hope there is none.) who would for a moment attempt to some a superior of the question, and all the testimony on that side, you cannot feel the need of any assistant. I never challenge any man to public combat, for I am a man of peace, and no vamper; but when public doubt by such men, if I have but a sling and a pebble, I go forth to the unequal constitution for the purpose of perpetuating the growth of tyranny, will only result in the better cluster of the purpose of perpetuating the growth of tyranny, will only result in the better cluster of the purpose of perpetuating the growth of tyranny, will only result in the better cluster of the purpose of perpetuating the growth of tyranny, will only result in the seeds of liberty have taken root too deeply to be eradicated by the destructive ploughshare of slavery; but we believe that is driven through the constitution for the purpose of perpetuating the growth of tyranny, will only result in the better cluster of the purpose of perpetuating the growth of tyranny, will only result in the side, you cannot feel the need of any assistant. I never challenge any man to public combat, for I am a man of peace, and no vamper; but when if I have but as situation, the seeds of liberty have taken root too deeply to be eradicated by the destructive ploughshare of slavery; but we believe that is driven through the constitution for the purpose of perpetuating the very furrow that is driven through the constitution for the purpose of perpetuating the very furrow that is driven through the constitution for the purpose of per

when he gave us the great law of reciprocity, "Do the Hebrews analagous to the slavery of the Af-

egular Dapuston as I suppose, in the conduct of one of the Baptist Missionary boards, and also or the best interests of our common country, refor parties which are virtually pledged to sus-

I am, dear sir, respectfully yours,
WILSON THOMPSON.

### Indiana Moving.

A meeting of the friends of Liberty for Fulson was a regular minister, we meant simply to dress being agreed upon was forwarded for pub-

Fellow Citizens-We hold these truths to be self-evident that all men are created free and equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which, are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness: that this government was formed for the express purpose of establishing justice and promoting he greatest amount of happiness of the greatest number of its subjects. That it was expressly understood at the formation of our constitution. that slavery with all its evils, was soon to disappear from our highly favored and beloved country. That the iron rod of injustice was very shortly to be laid aside, and that this nation was to be governed solely by principles of justice and right. Do you ask for facts? We

tion was formed, ceded to Congress the vast territory North-West of the Ohio river with the express injunction that slavery should never be tolerated there, and Congress true to the spirit of the times, passed an ordinance in 1787, forever prohibiting the introduction of slavery into said territory. Mr. Madison when speaking of the Constitution declared that one pecular ex-cellence of the Constitution was that the words slave and slavery did not exist in that instrument, so that when slavery were abolished the Constitution would need no alteration in that respect. Washington declared that Virginia at of delegates, 1789. See the debates in the convention which formed the present Constitution of the United States. But, fellow-citizens, a the danger was past, our Constitution formed, and we became settled as a nation, self-interest is mere folly. Not that head-wisdom is useless; than the legitimate spirit of moral suasion." luxury suppressed the love of justice and equal rights, and injustice and tyranny usurped the and to be subject to it. Let science explore the he spoke nearly three hours, for the best half of throne of truth and liberty. Instead, therefore, this time his audience remained large, when they of finding our country free from the footsteps every where, and bring to light all the secrets of a of the unhallowed monster, slavery, we find

royed a national bank-it has given us a pres- nly, but of the body also. dent 40 out of 48 years-it has monopolized far more than its share of the national ap-pointments,—it has negotiated abroad for was presented with a number of the Philanthropist, in which I found a lengthy epistle from you to myself,—also a communication from L. C. L., and some editorial remarks; all of which is a write upon the subject of American slavery priation bill, made in the Senate on the 17th inst. and some editorial remarks; all of which is a gross misrepresentation of the transactions on the 4th July, at this place. Instead of a friendly invitation to me to debate the question as you state, it will be remembered that I objected to a merican independence, the very charter of our states. This provision debate at that late hour, (after 4 o'clock, P. M.) liberties—it has sought to annex Texas to this seems to have been adopted as a matter of course, when many of the people were gone, and others restless to be going. It was answered, "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush," and if I then got away, I would not again be caught, &c. a slave-holder receives 32 cts., while a freeman The New York Course & Enquirer Luly. by a vote, I was compelled to speak, of Indiana gets but 18-it has Lynched and regardless of my objections, or back out as we murdered American citizens, both in the slave 1. has the following paragraph, which con- a Liberty Convention. Judge King and Messrs. say. If this were all, I should not complain; and free States for daring to declare that slave- trastsmost singularly with the general strain Lewis and Gallaway will be present. Let there but in the above mentioned communications, what ry is a sin and a curse to our country—it has of remarks in that paper: I did say, is almost entirely misrepresented. I despised and trampled upon the right of petiman had a right to lay hold of his fellow man, of congress to speak against slavery in our naand hold him as a slave; so far from it, I stated tional legislature, and it has studiously endeave every citizen of the State, for their conduct that this was a false issue, for no man now would content to hide its nefarious schemes from the during the recent troublesome times in Procontend for slavery on the ground of brute force. American people; and asks, fellow-citizens, not widence. They promptly volunteered their Greene Clinton and Butlow One Clinton and The true issue, and all that I pretended to defend only that the colored man be continued in slave-

It has destroyed the commerce of the free

and all that I contended for; and the loss of liberty as a consequence of crime, is recognized by vince the existing political parties of the danger all well organized governments, human or divine.

We have labored with untiring zeal to conwards of a hundred of them organized themselves for the purpose of acting as a city course, turn out strong. The following notice all well organized governments, human or divine. This, and not slavery by brute force, was my position, and all my arguments were urged upon lations. They appear willing to sacrifice evethis hypothesis. In this, you all have misrepre- ry virtuous principle for the promotion of their

I denied the right of slavery on any other pretence, and this in such strong and unequivocal language, onistical principles that must war with each that I presume all who heard me, well understood other, as the previous history of our republic more soldierly duty, or showed itself more an opportunity at this meeting to learn of the deme; and yet you all, in the above paper, change too certainly indicates. We ask no change in the fundamental principles of our government devotedly patriotic. that came forward in defence of slavery on the —we ask only that the government be brought ground of brute force, or shades of color. Now, back to the fundamental principles upon which back to the fundamental principles upon which it was founded:—and to labor for this we pledge ourselves with all the ardor that love of representation, with a broad challenge for a debate, and propose for me to choose one or two clergymen with myself, and you will choose as the place of the many laymen or lawyers to assist you in the de-bate. I will say to you, sir,—I do my own de-bating; and if you cannot believe your cause will distinction of party, who feel resolved to rescue be safe in your hands, with no more of a renown- our country from the foul stains of slavery, to from misleading persons who mighe not be ed an assailant than my humble self, (who, your come forward at the polls and do battle manful- aware of the effect of the decision of the Su-

have long been a practical student; and with this long practice, in addition to your advantages over me, of both natural and acquired abilities, and with all, and above all (see your believe) the constant of the property of the constant o

well your act before you cast a vote. Rememwhen he gave us the great law of reciprocity, "Do the Hennews analogous to the sale of the This has been written to show your readers in what light Wilson Thompson is viewed by the what light Wilson Thompson is viewed by the regular Baptists. That there is much that is wrong, the Christian religion, when we shall be under the light with the we shall be under the light wilson Thompson is viewed by the last vestige of liberty unless we stand by the constitution in every political act of our lives.

TRUMBULL.—For State Senate—Ephraim Broconstitution in every political act of our lives.

Will you, then, fellow-citizens, cast your votes when we shall be under the liberty unless we stand by the constitution in every political act of our lives.

Will you, then, fellow-citizens, cast your votes when we shall be under the liberty unless we stand by the constitution in every political act of our lives.

Will you, then, fellow-citizens, cast your votes when we shall be under the liberty unless we stand by the constitution in every political act of our lives.

Will you, then, fellow-citizens, cast your votes we stand by the constitution in every political act of our lives.

Will you, then, fellow-citizens, cast your votes we stand by the constitution in every political act of our lives.

Will you, then, fellow-citizens, cast your votes we stand by the constitution in every political act of our lives. some of the Baptist Missionary boards, and also on the practice of many ministers and churches of this denomination in the free States in regard to slavery, say nothing of the dark South, is apparent to the most superficial observer.

By this communication, I repeat it, I do not the ground, and will bring the fair issue before the ground, and will bring the fair issue before the possibility of arresting their entire control of our national affairs, without the possibility of arresting their entire control of the possibility of arresting the control of the By this communication, I repeat it, I do not be seen the ground, and with only the first and seen to censure yourself or our friend Morris.—
I feel we are blended together on this subject, by common sympathy.

With the Bible for my text book, I am resolved the propositions, and the time agreed upon.

Lam decrease the entire control of our national arrairs, without the possibility of arresting their encroachments; or will you vote with a party pledged to abide by the principles of universal liberty, and by the deserted and torn constitutions. tion of our country,- by the doctrines of American Independence, and by the following sentiments of the immortal WASHINGTON:-"I adopted for the abolition of it; (alavery) but ton and Marshall counties, was recently held at there is only one proper and effectual mode by Plymouth, Ia., and the following excellent address being agreed upon was forwarded for publication. Which it can be accomplished, and that is, by legislative authority; and this, so far as my suffrage will go, shall not be wanting." (Letter christian church. We are glad that 500,000 Bap-ADDRESS TO THE VOTERS OF FULTON by understood, that we do not wish Congress, or the Legislatures of the free States to act up or the Legislatures of the free States to act up and interests of this constituency, and who possesses the firmness to advocate and maintain them. And fellow-citizens, finally, the com mittee in taking leave of you in this address, would invoke the spirit that animated our fathers in '76, your own love of country, your regard for the sacred principles of human liberty and the favor of that God who preside over the destines of nations, to assist you in making up your minds before you cast your

GROVE POMEROY, Committee.

# Plymouth June 28th 1842.

The Wise in Heart. describes not the learned, not the gifted, not the profound, not the man of knowledge, nor the man but it needs to be associated with heart-wisdom, purity and peace, through the valleys of humility county officers." tates by an embargo—it has created and destroyed a national tariff—it has created and destroyed a national tariff—it has created and destroyed a national tariff—it has created and destroyed.

ANOTHER CONCESSION. the introduction of slave labor duty free into script to a letter on business: "I am sick at heart be held at Troy. Let it be a tremendous meeting. the introduction of slave labor duty free line foreign ports, while it has totally neglected to seek the protection of the products of free labor—it has sought to involve us in a war with Great Britain, to recapture slaves liberated by the act of God—it has spent 40 millions of dolars to recapture runaway slaves in the swamps have the most degrading and most detestable considerable and religious control of the products of free later on business: "I am sica at near to at the triumph of the slaveholders in Congress.—The ratio proposed by the House, would have given an addition of twenty-five to the present major ity of free representatives: while that which they adopted, gives an addition of only five. But person the root degrading and most detestable considerable and religious control of the products of the most degrading and most detestable considerable.

The New York Courier & Enquirer, July

"The colored people of Rhode Island deservices for any duty in which they might too, are stirring. We expect that the Greene guard to extinguish fires, and for the pro- we copy from the Lebanon Star: tection of fires in the case of their occurrence while the citizens were absent on military "A Liberty meeting will be held in Lebanon

not a regiment in the service which did ed to the principles of the Constitution, will have

Mr. Stevens has introduced into the letheir continuance on the statute books preme Court of the United States.

Wisconsin Territory has a population of about 42,000, showing an increase since 8140 September 5th, to Saturday, September 3rd;

with all, and above all, (as you believe) the right cause of freedom, must ultimately triumph; that, sons at Saratoga Springs.

### PHILANTHROPIST. EDITED BY G. BAILEY, JR.

CINCINNATI.

Saturday Morning, Aug. 13, 1842.

FOR GOVERNOR. LEICESTER KING.

NOMINATIONS.

HAMILTON COUNTY.—FOR STATE SENATE—Sam'l Lewis. FOR REPRESENTATIVES—R. G. Kendall, A. Moore, William Carey.

MIAMI.—FOR STATE SENATE—W. B.\$ Johnson. FOR REPRESENTATIVES—W. Hamilton, N. N. McCorkle.

PORTAGE.—FOR SAME SENATEMENT.

ORTAGE.—For STATE SENATE—Stephen Baldwin.— For REPRESENTATIVES—C. B. Curtis, Samuel Hastings. FRUMBULL.—For STATE SENATE—Ephraim Brown For Representatives—B. F. Hoffman, E. P. Farmer

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Samuel Lewis, Salmon P. Chase, Thos. Morris, Manly Chapin, W. H. Brisbane, A. Moore, Cincinnati; John Duffey, Columbus.

#### Cincinnati and the County.

Friends, look at the subscription lists. Three hundred dollars from Cincinnati,-besides two hundred more, yet to be put down,-and not a can only say, that there is not a man living who, cent from the county. Is this fair ? We have a wishes more sincerely than I do, to see a plan suggestion to make to the people in Hamilton, Clermont, Butler, and other counties near enough to the city. We know you want to do something, but cannot command the money; and yet, your (Letter means in other respects, are abundant. Give us, to Robert Morris.) We wish it to be distincton slavery in the slave States, but only where they possess the clearest constitutional authori-extent in liquidation of their claims. If, then, ty to act—as in the District of Columbia, and in you have flour, wheat, hay, oats, corn, cornmeal, principles, we offer you in the person of James A. Corse of Marshall co.—a man of sterling interrity, uncomparished. tegrity, uncompromising principles;—an intelligent mechanic who understands the wants will see to it, in behalf of the Committee, that they are disposed of as intended.

### Important.

Our friends, of course, are keeping their attention upon the series of Conventions now in progress. As it would be well to improve every moment, we would suggest the propriety of appointing local Conventions on the regular routes of the Conventions already announced, on the unoccupied days allowed for the travel from one Convention to another. This can be done in many any kind of political action for any purpose. instances, so that the number of meetings can be greatly multiplied, and our speakers be enabled

### Trumbull County.

A gentleman, writing July 25th from Trumof genius, nor the man of intellect. But it de-bull county, says-"We keep the ball rolling. no remote period would pass laws to abolish of genius, nor the man of intellect. But it de-slavery, (letter to Sir John St. Clair,) see also scribes the man of pure, intent, and simple faith; Trumbull county is ahead, and we intend to keep Wm. Pinkney's speech in the Maryland House the man who loves the truth and the right; the her in the advance guard. We had a noble meetman who walks straight onward in the path of ing of her citizens last week, at Mecca. Judge duty, assured that it ends prosperously, because King addressed the audience with great effect. change came over the spirit of the times; when HIS FATHER bids him walk therein. This is heart- The people are opening their eyes, and becoming wisdom, in comparison of which, all head-wisdom fully satisfied that political action is nothing more

A friend, writing from Belmont, says-" W every where, and bring to light all the secrets of are holding a series of meetings in this county, existence; let history unfold the record of past which have resulted in much good. E. Smith athim with brazen front, unblushingly, converting our proud Capitol into one of the foulest ages and teach the lessons of experience; let art, tended several, and addressed the people to great third had retired. His arguments were well him with brazen front, unbushingly, convertsustained by documentary evidence and facts
ing our proud Capitol into one of the foulest
visible to all deeply interested and made a good
slave marts, on which the sun ever shown.
with wonder-working power, analyze and comslave marts, on which the sun ever shown.

with wonder-working power, analyze and comdred votes for King and Liberty, in Belmont. Our impression. Mr. Lewis was then at five o'clock called for and spoke nearly an hour, and all the time was listened to with the deepest interest; he has seldom been more fortunate and satisfied every body that the Liberty party are nearly served of this nation has assumed the sole and satisfied every body that the Liberty party are nearly served of this nation has assumed the sole assumed the sole discovers to him the springs of happiness, and party as the whole county did last year. We shall sever four hundred with wonder-working power, analyze and complete. We think we can give three or four hundred votes for King and Liberty, in Belmont. Our two to the federal two township gave two votes for Birney, but will this township gave two votes for Birney, but will this dred votes for King and Liberty, in Belmont. The Ohio Statesman announces that there is to township gave two votes for Birney, but will this dred votes for King and Liberty, in Belmont. Our two two ships gave two votes for Birney, but will this dred votes for King and Liberty, in Belmont. Our two two ships gave two votes for Birney, but will this dred votes for King and Liberty, in Belmont. Our two two ships gave two votes for Birney, but will this dred votes for King and Liberty, in Belmont. Our two ships gave two votes for Birney, but will this dred votes for King and Liberty, in Belmont. Our two ships gave two votes for Birney, but will this dred votes for King and Liberty, in Belmont. Our two ships gave two votes for Birney, but will this dred votes for King and Liberty, in Belmont. Our two ships gave two votes for Birney, but will the wonder-working power, analyze and complete two ships gave two votes for King and Liberty, in Belmont. Our two ships gave two votes for King and Liberty, in Belmont. Our two ships gave two votes for King and Liberty, in Belmont. Our two ships gave two votes for King and Liberty, in Belmont. Our two ships gave two votes for King and Liberty, in Belmont. Our two ships gave two votes for King and Liberty, in Belmont. Our control of the affairs of our national government. conducts him a willing pilgrim in the paths of have nominated candidates for the legislature and

#### Miami, Darke, Preble, and Montgomery.

Tuesday, 16th, at 10 o'clock, the Convention A valued correspondent adds the following post- for Miami, Darke, Preble, and Montgomery, will basest of purposes. Our friends in Troy are wide awake. They have got out a flaming handbill, and call on the people Cash Payments .- Monies to be exclusively

"Let him who is tired of Southern dictation and political gambling, come. Let him who is opposed to Executive encroachments, come. Let him who is in favor of free labor, come. Let him who goes for the doctrines of a Constitutional administration of the Government, come. Let him who is in favor of a sound currency, on a responsible basis, come. LET ALL COME!"

# Greene County.

Next day, August 17th, the Greene county Antislavery Society will hold its Anniversary in Xenia; and on the following day, there will be G. Bailey, jr. pd. \$100 | Mrs. Garrard, pd. \$100 be a general rally.

# The Lebanon Meeting.

On Friday, 19th, the Convention at Lebano vidence. They promptly volunteered their Greene, Clinton, and Butler. Our friends there, be useful in maintaining law and order. Up- county Convention, of Thursday, will adjourn to wards of a hundred of them organized them- Lebanon. The Liberty men of Clinton will, of

"LIBERTY CONVENTION

structive influences of both the old political parties upon the great principles upon which our free institutions are founded. In the speakers, will be recognized a galaxy of patriotism, and talent and moral worth, very rarely to be met with. A general attendance of the citizens of Warren and the adjoining counties, is respectfully solicited. papers of Hamilton, Xenia, and Wilmington, are requested to give the above an in-

#### The Putnam & Cadiz Convention. Change:

For various weighty reasons, the Central Committee have determined to change the time of the Convention to be held at Cadiz, for Harrison, Jefferson, and adjoining counties, from Monday and this will make it necessary to alter the time From the 5th to the 16th ulf. 1120 per- of the Convention to be held at Putnam, from Friday, September 2nd, to Thursday, Sept. 1st.

The Liberty voters of this county will meet on the 13th, at Mount Vernon, at 1 o'clock. The following is their very neat call:

"WASHINGTON'S PLEDGE.
"Slavery can and ought to be abolished by law, and so far as my suffrage can go, it shall never be wanting."

"There will be a meeting of the Antislavery friends, who are in favor of nominating men for office who will carry out their views, on Saturday the 13th of August, at 1 o'clock, in Mt. Vernon. It is earnestly requested that ALL the friends of the oppressed should rally in favor of the Washington pledge."

There so of Union, Sandusky, Seneca, Wood and Hancock.

After this, it is presumed, that the firends in the Northern part of the State, will make arrangements for County Conventions, at Elyria, Lobant Co.; Cleveland, Cuya-Handa, Co.; Ravenna, PORTAGE Co.; Jefferson AshTa-Bulac Co.; and Warren Trumbul. Co.; —and at such places in Lake and Gesuga, as may be most suitable. We wish the friends in every District, where a Convention is appointed, to attend to three things:

1 Have the notice of tinserted in the County papers.

2 Issue handdills; circulate them far and wide; and fared, delegates, or, what is better, turn out en masset of the Conventions. Where it can be done, an agent ought to be employed, to visit every county,—glving notice far and wide, and arousing the people to attend.

#### Items of News.

The Liberty party, in Illinois, has put in nomcago, which promises to be efficient.

The Liberty men, in New York, are gathering the people together in conventions all over the State. The speakers announced are men of acknowledged ability, and will do much to over-lain.

A.R. CHASE.

A TTORNEY AT LAW and Notary Public, will attend to all business entrusted to his charge, with promptness and fieldlity. Office West Third street near Main. knowledged ability, and will do much to overknowledged ability, and will do much to overthrow the three pro-slavery parties in that State.

A serious riot occurred among the Irishmen at
St. Johns, New Brunswick, on the 12th ult.—
Religious differences are stated as the cause. It
was on the anniversary of the battle of the Boyne,
where the protestants under William III. triumphwhere the protestants under William III. triumphhaving 75 acres situated 12 miles from town, upon a tornpike
room, a stone milk house, an excellent new frame barn, a
feuit trees, a well and several springs. The land is first
rate and rolling.

A good farm of
55 acres situated 12 miles from town, upon a tornpike
room, a stone milk house, an excellent new frame barn, a
feuit trees, a well and several springs. The land is first
rate and rolling.

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A good farm of
55 acres situated 12 miles from town, upon a tornpike
room, a stone milk house, an excellent new frame barn, a
feuit trees, a well and several springs. The land is first
rate and rolling. ed over the Irish catholics under James II.

philanthropist, died on the 22d of May last. Caldwell, Esq. a Democrat, President Judge of the Hamilton Common Pleas, in the room of T. Walker, Esq. Whig, superseded. Mr. Caldwell will be said to be a man of sound indement and good frame buse, with 3 rooms, a hewed log house, and walker, Esq. Whig, superseded. Mr. Caldwell will be said to be a man of sound indement and good frame business is to be a man of sound indement and good frame business. The land is rich and level. This estate will be is said to be a man of sound judgment and good legal attainments.

The Duke of Orleans, the heir apparent of the French throne, was killed lately by a fall from a

Withdrawal.

A letter appeared in our last week's paper, and LE and EXPENSE by applying to A. R. CHASE Agent for Patentees, Aug. 13

West 3d street near Main. Liberty party. By a mistake of the printer, the signature was omitted. The writer of the letter was Dr. Brooke, a most estimable man, and one of the staunchest abolitionists in the state. We regret to lose the co-operation of the Doctor, in Granville, our political enterprise, and would reason the Steubenville, new bank, matter with him, did we not believe that it would Small notes of the State, he in vain For our friend's objections lie not Miami Exporting Co. be in vain. For our friend's objections lie, not so much against the Liberty party, as against any kind of political action for any purpose.

One remark made concerning the Liberty party, we must notice. He charges it with compromistive forms and words.

Miami Exporting Co. Canton,
New Bank of Circleville,
Other Banks, 5's and upwards Whitewater Canal notes,
St. Joseph's Rail Road,
Manhattan,
German Bank of Wooster,

The Wise in Heart.

This phrase is met with nowhere except in the bible. Like other phrases of the "holy men of old," it has a deep and peculiar significance. It Convention, held at Mount Vernon:

compromise with Despotism," &c.

Resolved, that true Democracy recognizes All Banks, nothing that is exclusive in the application of State Bank and Branches principles; that it metes out equal justice to all mankind, irrespectively of sex, color, class, or condition; and that no man is a democrat, who Bank of Cairo, denies to his fellow man an equality of rights with himself; consequently, no man can be a All Banks, with himself; consequently, no man can be a democrat, who is not an abolitionist.

"16. Resolved, that all laws in this State, de-Arkansas.

Arkansas.

signed to contribute in any way to the support of state and Real Estate Banks, slavery, or to produce inequality in the rights of Georgia. slavery, or to produce inequality in the rights of any portion of the people of Ohio, are anti-demo-any portion of the people of Ohio, are anti-demo-cratic, inhuman, and impolitic."

All other solvent Banks, cratic, inhuman, and impolitic."

proaching to compromise in all this.

some persons, calling themselves Abolitionists, New England, generally, Verb State, do may vote for a duellist and slaveholder, we think probable; but that the Liberty party of Ohio will do this, or countenance any coalition for such a Philadelphia, do Philadelphia, do do this, or countenance any countries for the purpose, or know any thing of such a project, we purpose, or know any thing of such a project, we wheeling Post Notes.

# One Dollar Subscription.

DEVOTED TO PAYING OFF THE DEBT OF THE OHIO STATE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. G. Bailey, pd. \$1 00 | W. Dearlove, pd. \$1 00 | C. Burnet, pd. 1 00 | D. T. pd. \$1 00 John Tipton, pd. 1 00

# Subscriptions of more than \$1.

PAYMENTS TO ES MADE IMMEDIATELY, OR WITHI THREE MONTHS AFTER THE TIME OF SUBSCRI-BING .- MONIES TO BE DEVOTED EXCLU-SIVELY TO PAYING OFF THE DEBT OF THE OHIO ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

R. E. Price, 100

# Conventions.

In accordance with a resolution passed at the State Liberty Convention, at Mount Vernon, the Central Commuttee have appointed the following Conventions, to be held in different parts of the State, in the months of August and September.

Judge King has announced his intention to be present at

all of them; and he will be accompanied, we understan by Samuel Lewis, Thomas Morris, and other gentleme SATURDAY, 13th, Judge King will address the citizen f Springfield, Clark county. TUESDAY, Aug. 16, commencing at 10 o'clock, a Convention will be held at

TROY,
For the counties of Minmi, Darke, Preble, Montgomery

FRIDAY, Aug. 19th, commencing at 10 o'clock, at LEBANON, For the counties of Warren, Green, Clinton, and Butle Monday, August 22d, at CINCINNATI, For Hamilton county.

WEDNESDAY, August 24th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at RIPLEY,
For the counties of Brown, Clermont, Highland, Adams. FRIDAY, August 26th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at FRANKFORT, For the counties of Ross, Highland, Fayette, Pike, Scioto.

Monday, August 29th, at 10 o'clock, at ATHENS,
For the Counties of Athens, Hocking, Jackson, Lawrence,
Gallia, and Meigs.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 31st. at 10 o'clock, at
McCONNELSVILLE,
For the counties of Morgan, Monroe, Washington, Perry. THURSDAY, September 1st, at 10 o'clock, at
PUTNAM,
For the counties of Muskingum, Coshocton, Guernsey,
and Licking.

SATURDAY, Sept. 3rd, at 10 o'clock, at
CADIZ.

For the counties of Harrison, Carroll, Tuscarawas, Belmont, and Jefferson. WEDNESDAY, Sept. 7th, at 10 o'clock, at NEW LISBON,
For the counties of Columbiana and Trumbull. FRIDAY, Sept. 9th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at
MASSILLON,
For the counties of Stark, Portage, Wayne, and Holmes.

MONDAY, Sept. 12th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at MANSFIELD,

For the counties of Richland, Grawford, and Marion.

THE SECOND COMING OF CHRIST.-The Liberty party, in Illinois, has put in nomination candidates for the Legislature, in twelve counties. It has also established a paper in Chi
"Sermons on the above subject, on Sabbath mornings, at the Sixth Presbyterian Church. Services commence at 10 o'clock, A.M.

A good farm of 160 acres, situated 8 miles from Madison, having 75 acres in culture, an orchard of 50 apple trees, a barn, a stable, 2 hewed log houses, and 2 springs. The philanthropist, died on the 22d of May last.

The Ohio Legislature has appointed Wm. B.

Chilard Research President Ludge of A farm of 160 acres, situated 21 miles from Madison, upon a good road, having 70 acres in cultivation, an excellent newed popular log house, 2 stables and cribs. The land is citch liver bottom.

A farm of 160 acres, situated 100 miles from town, on a exchanged for city property.

THOMAS EMERY,

Estate and Money Agent, No 11, East Fourth st.

### PATENT RIGHTS.

PERSONS desirous of securing their inventions or improvements by LETTERS PATENT, or having other business to transact at the Patent Office, may save TROUB-

# BANK NOTE AND EXCHANGE LIST.

FROM THE GAZETTE OF AUG. 11. no sale
1 prem
75 dis
no sale
no sale
no sale
10 dis
8 dis
50 dis
75 dis
6 dis "7. Resolved, that a long and melancholy experience has shown that Liberty can make no safe Macomb County, payable at Columbus, 14 premi Indiana. par Illinois. 62 dis 60 dis no sale Tennessee. - 6 dis Alabama. - 45 dis - 75 dis . 7 dis 12 a 15 nom North Carolina. It will puzzle any body to detect any thing ap-2 dis Charleston Banks,
Other solvent Banks,
Louisiana. - 2 dis All New Orleans Banks uncertain All New Orleans Banks,
N. Orleans Municipality Notes,
Clinton and Port Hudson,
Florida. Union Bank, no sale 1 1-2 prem On New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore,

Baltimore,				4	Į.	prem
	SPE	CIE.			_	
Silver,			•			prem
American Gold	•		•			prem
Foreign Gold,			•	21	.2	prem
Cincinna	4: E	minos Cu	-	***	-	
Cheffina	IL I			11,	10	10
Flour, bbl.				3 00		1.40
Wheat, bushel,	-		5 a			
Come di			0 a	25		
Corn, "		-	() a	12		
Oass,	-	WHOLE				
WHOLESALE PRICE	4	Molasses, 1	SALE.	ll Par	CE	•.
Ashes, Pearl, lb, 0 a Pot, "non		N. Orle	er g	02 -		24
Almonds, s. s. 15 a	18					40
	-	Sugar-ho Mustard, li				40
						-
Beeswax, lb 25 a	0.4	Nails, cut,				CL
Beans, bush 00 a	37	4d,		6 a		61
Brimstone, r. lb 6 a		6d,		5 a		1-2
Crackers, " 5 a	6	8d, 10d & 20d		4 a		
Candles, per lb.  Mold, 8 a Dipt, 7 a	9	Oil-	9	4 a		
Moid, a sa	0	Oilve, bs	l. 5	E0 -	0	00
Dipt, 7 a Sue:m. 35 a	37	W.str. gr				
	31	Sum. st.				11
Coffee, per lb.	12	Linseed,				
*****		Tan. bbl.				
*****		White,				
	12				10	00
Coal, bush. 10 a Cassia, 1b. 31 a	33	Paper, per			a	00
Oborolate. " 13 a	15	Cap, No.	9, 1	25 a	9	50
	6	"No.	0 0	75 0	9	00
Chesse, "5 a Chyerseed, \$3 50 a		Penner II	6, 4	10 a	3	19
Cloves, Ib. 37 a	33	Pepper, Ib Pimento, "		8 a		9
	00	Provisions,	1308			
Cordage, per lb. Tarred, 14 a	12	Bacon	her.	91 -		3
Tarred, 14 a Manilla, 16 a		Bacon,		3 0		41
Copperas, lb. 2 a		B. hams, Sides,		2 4		
Castings, s. t. — a	3 20	Shoulder	a. 1-9	2 1		
Sugar ket. — a	3 00	Lard,				
Corks, vel. gr. 50 a	60	Butter,		6 a		10
Camphor, ib. 1 50 a		Pork; per l		U a		10
Chalk, " 24 a	3	Mess		00 a	Α	75
Feathers, " 20 a	30	Clear	5 0			75
Fish—	50	Prime	3 7			00
Herring, box, 75 a	50	Rump, &c.				
1. bl.16 00 a 10	-	Rosin, bbl.	0 3	ou a	4	50
	0 00					150
2, " 13 00 a · 3, " 10 00 a ·		Raisins, m.	. 1 2	5 a		130
Salmon, " 40 00 a 5	0.00	Rice, Ib.	Ib.	J 8		
	0 00	Sugar, per N. Orlea	6D.	4 .		. 5
Cod, lb. 4 a	10	Do. in bl	ıla	5 a		6
Figs, " 12 a	18	Do. 10 00	/10.	3 a		10

Sugar, per lb.
N. Orleans 4 a 5
Do. in bbls. 5 a 6
Losf, 14 a 17
Lump, 13 a 15
White Hav. 01 a 1-2
Brown " none 4 a 12 a 18 8 a 10 Glass, box—

8 by 10, 3 00 a 3 50

10 by 12, 4 00 a 4 50 8 by 10, 3 00 a 4 50
Ginger, ra, lb. 12 a
ground, " 12 a
Glue, " 16 a 20
Gunpowder, per keg
Wade's, 5 50 a 6 50
Dupont's, 7 00 a 7 25
Grain, per busnel—
Whade, 45 a 50
Corn, 20 a
Oats, 10 a 121
Hops, east. lb. 24 a
Hary, ton, 6 00 a
Hering, cwt. 5 50 a 6 00
Indigo, per lb.
Carraccas, 1 37 a
Manilla, 1 30 a 1 50
Iron, bar, lb. 31 a 4
Hoop " 6 a 8
Lead, pig, " 31 a
Bar, " — a 4
White, dry, 3 a Brown egars, per M. Common 50 a 75
Melee, 12 a 20
Spanish, 10 00 a 20 00 Salæratus, keg 10,cask 61 Saltratus, keg 10,cask 64
Salt, per bushel—

Zanesville 26 a —

Kanawha, 25 a —

New York, 37 a —

T. Island, 40 a 50

S.Petre, cr. lb. 34 a —

Shot, bar, 1 25 a S. Fetre, cr. lb. 34 a
Shot, bag, 1 25 a
Soap, No. 1, 4 a 44
No. 2, 3 1-2 a 4
Turpentine, gl. 75 a 1 00
Tallow, lb. 5 a 6
Teas, per lb.—
Imperial, 70 a 90
Gunpowder, 70 a 90
Y. Hyeon, 60 a 85 Lead, pig, " 3‡ a — Bar, " — a 4 White, dry, 8 a — In oil, keg, 1 75 a 2 00 Red, lb. 10 a 12 Logwood, lb. 4 a — Cut, " 3‡ a 5 Madder, " 18 a 20 Nutmegs, " 1 25 a 1 50 Nutmegs, " 1 25 a 1 50 Vinegar, gal, 12 a — Vinegar, gal, 12 a — Vinegar, gal, 12 a Long inured to oppression, 'neath Pharaoh's rod, Where the children of Israel, the chosen of God ;-On the banks of the Nile, whose torrents of blood, Spake louldy of vengeance, a menacing flood,

Where the cries of the laborers rose high on the air. Swelling fiercely to Heaven in cadence of prayer, "Gainst the tyrant, that sat on his blood-haunted thror In his monarch like strength, and his cold heart of stone

Long, long rose against him the wall of the slave, As he sank immature to his juvenile grave; And long, the deep sigh of the withered of years, By the torrent of blood, and the vapor tears.

No longer unnoticed, no longer unheard, Passed their sighs; but the spirit of Heaven was stirred The blaze of his vengeance curled forth from his thron In regard for his children, long loved as his own.

By the plague of deep darkness, and showers of hail, And the Nile dashing blood on the strands of the vale And the groans of the dying from valley to sea-Their fetters were broken, the servants made free.

By the fire of the night and the cloud of the day, The hosts of the Blessed were led on their way. From Raamses to Canaan, their long journey came-From the land of oppression, of sorrow and pain. Now glorious and good, in that long promised land,

Their blessings poured forth with a bountiful hand-And the ransomed of Heaven in seer-moulded song, All, all raise their voices to Heaven in throng!

West-Milton Miami County, Ohio.

#### THE FIRST DEATH OF THE HOUSEHOLD.

BY AMELIA.

Oh, many a mournful year hath flows Since first amid our family band Death came and stole our loveliest one, And bore her to the spirit land. Yet shrined with many a sweet sad thought That loved one's memory lingers still; For oh! she left a void that nought But mournful thoughts could fill.

Years have passed by I said, and yet It only seems the other day, Since round herdying bed we met, With breaking hearts to weep and pray Hergentle soul, we strove to think, Would linger yet 'mid earthly flowers, Even when 'twas trembling on the brink Of lovelier worlds than ours.

Yes! there, e'en when all hope had flown, We wept away each lingering hour, Until the shades of death came down, And closed the shutting flower. And yet it seemed like sin to grieve For one so patient and resigned : For if she mourned 'twas but to leave Such breaking hearts behind.

She died. Yet death could scarcely chill Her smiling beauties, tho'she lay, With cold extended limbs, for still Her face looked fairer than the day Those eyes once eloquent with bliss Were closed as soft as shutting flowers. Oh! few could bear a thought like this-Yet such a sight was ours,

How slowly wore that long long day; Like spirits in some haunted place We'd sit and sigh, then steal away To look once more on that pale face . We could not think her soul had passed The awful bounds of mortal strife; That that worn heart was cold at last, That loved us more than life.

And when the funeral rite was said, They bore her from her happy home, And left her with the silent dead, A pale faced tenant of the tomb They reared no marble mid the flowers Above her grave to mark the spot, Yet many a heart as fond as ours Still holds her unforgot.

Months passed, yet still our sorrow gushed, The free glad laugh no more was heard, And many a little voice was hushed That used to warble like a bird . And tho' at times we strove to smile Serenely for each others's sake, We wept in secret all the while As if our hearts would break.

Yet why should death be linked with fear ? A single breath a low drawn sigh, Can break the ties that bind us here, And wast the spirit to the sky. Such was her end. A calm release, No clingings to this mortal clod, She closed her eyes, and stood in peace Before a smiling God.

# "I SING OF CALVARY."

BY MRS. SOUTHEY.

Down from the willow bough My slumb'ring harp I'll take, And bid its silent strings To heavenly themes awake. Peaceful let its breathings be, Soft and soothing harmony.

Love, LOVE DIVINE, I sing, O, for a seraph's lyre, Bathed in Shilo's stream And touch'd with living fire. Lofty, pure the strain should be. When I sing of Calvary.

Love, love on earth appears ! The wretched throng its way ; He beareth all their griefs, And wipes their tears away. Soft and sweet the strain should be, Savior, when I sing of Thee.

He saw me as he passed, In hopeless sorrow lie, Condemned and doomed to death. And no salvation nigh. Loud and long the strain should be When I sing his love to me.

"I die for thee," he said-Behold the Cross arise! And lo! He bows his head-He bows his head and dies! Soft, my harp, thy breathings be, Let me weep on Calvary.

HE LIVES! AGAIN HE LIVES! I hear the voice of Love-He comes to soothe my fears, And draw my soul above. Joyful now the strain shall be. When I sing of Calvary.

Governor Seward.

present time, who occupies so proud an emnence as the Governor of New-York. He has taken a stand, regardless of political effeet, alone, on the broad platform of moral right and human liberty, and to that ground he brought the politicians of his own party,

Pleasant, Hamilton county. O. and inspired them with courage to maintain it. How unlike the herd of political aspirants of the day. It is enough for them to echo—their consciences are answered if they prove a true weather-cock, and make no error in prognosticating the signs of the times. They never lead; it is enough for progressive them. times. They never lead; it is enough for them to follow. They never shape a thought or quicken an impulse in the mass, but have answered their end if they have controverted no dogma of the times but have succeeded in thinking just as thinks the world, in feeling just as the world feels, and in acting just as the world would have them act.

Compare with the degrading character of truckling men of the day, the noble, independent course of Gov. Seward. In obedience to the dictates of his reason, the ting just as the world would have them act. dience to the dictates of his reason, the Constitution, and his own heart, he told the State of Virginia that the Executive of the free State of New York had other functions to discharge, than those which were instrumental to the perpetuity of servitude—that nental to the perpetuity of servitude—that he people, who had called him to that station, were free, and had clothed him with no power to compromise or hold parley with slavery. The people of this State might err, but something must be pardoned for the spirit of Liberty. It might be unhouse in them to cherish that spirit so close-twise in fecting article. If those who are afflicted with offensive infecting article. If the article are and money Agent. of their being, that it had become a part of their nature, and could be eradicated only when her people ceased to be sons of New York. Such is the high ground occupied by that independent statesman, fundamental as the principles of cur nature, immova-ble as the pillars of creation. He took it alone, stepping out from party restraint, and disregarding the shackles of political influence. He took it because his own reason bid him take it, and in obedience to the mandates of the high authority, one by one, his political friends came to his aid.

The storms and tempests of Virginia wrath were but so much drizzling rain that wrath were but so much drizzling rain that they heeded not. But there have come up others, whose democracy runs not in their veins, nor beats in their pulse, but dwells upon their lips, and is painted in their forebeads. These men know not that the humble, the oppressed, the weak and the wronged, can claim any protection at their hands. With them the intellect, the heart and the soul, is no measure of man's rights; but the cupidity of Virginia legislators can for them make or unmake men—can declare human beings chattels, and their duty is done if they echo chattels. These men have dragged down legislation from the high elevation it occupied, and have declared that their own souls and bodies are things, if Virginia says they are. Gov. Seward stands alone again. But this elevation is the way the ingenuity of the most unrivalled remedy ever discovered by the ingenuity of man. They are a sovereign cure for the following complaints, "Yellow and Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dispepsia, Croup, Liver Complaints, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheudistm, Carlon, Furned Tongue, Nausea, Distentions of the Stomach and Bowels, Incipient Diarrhua, Platulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Blotched or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a Cathartic or an Aperient is needed. They are extensively used and commended by PRACTISING PHYSICIANS, in all parts of the Union, from whom any quantity of Certificates of their value can be obtained.

The Agent at Strasburg. Va. says he supplies families for thirty miles around with Peters' Pills, and they perform the remedicine.

Mys E Ward, of New York, was troubled with Dyspesia and Liver Complaint for fifteen years. By using these valuable Pills a short time, she was completely Seward stands alone again. But this elevation is the prouder since it is so far down vation is the prouder since it is so far down to those who have deserted him. We envy them not the name, which posterity will tressing symptoms. She was cured by using Dr. Peters' like these who are alread the knee to one give to those who crooked the knee to oppression, of whatever shape or name. We would rather prefer the conscience and character of him who acts up to the principles of that motto which is same Virginia so undeservedly claims, 'Sic semper tyrannis.'--GREENFIELD GAZETTE.

it nearer to those whose minds seldom reach above discovery that only requires to be known to be appreciated. eternal things before them as a source of enjoyment and a bond of union—as the exhaustless spring of that to which all their efforts are directed. Thus he strives to waken the sleeping germ of a better humanity, to enkindle the love for the lofty, to transform the meaner into a nobler life, to reconcile the children of the earth to the heaven which is theirs, and to hold the balance against the stupid devotion of theage to mere material good. This is that higher priesthood which reveals the depths of spiritual mysteries, and whose voice comes down from the kingdom of SHERMAN'S COUGH LOZENGES ment and a bond of union—as the exhaustless spring of that to which all their efforts are diand whose voice comes down from the kingdom of God; this is the source of all visions and prophesyings, of all holy works and inspired words which are scattered abroad, as if at random, that the apt spirit may receive them, and may bring forth fruit. Oh, that the day might come, when this function of mediator might cease, and the priesthood of humanity receive a fairer destination! That the day might come, described by energy. God; this is the source of all visions and prophpriesthood of humanity receive a fairer destination! That the day might come, described by ancient prophecy, "when none shall need that any should teach him, for all shall be taught of God." If the sacred fire were every where burning, there would be no need of fervent prayer to draw it from heaven, but only of the calm watchings of the holy virgins to tend it; nor would it then break out into those flames which now often strike terror, but the hidden fire would glow with equal warmth in all hearts. Every man would then silently enlighten himself and others, and the communications of holy thoughts and feelings would consist only in easy tasks of combining, and success, and recommends them in his family with invariants enges.

Rev Mr Hancock has used them in his family with invariants excess, and recommends them to all who are afflicted with coughs, colds, or any affection of the lungs. Mr M E Martin suffered several weeks with a distressing cough, which nothing relieved, till he tried these Lozenges, which cured him in a few hours.

Mr James W Hale gave some to a friend who had not signed an ight's sleep for several weeks, being every few minutes attacked with such a distressing cough, as almost to take away his life. The Lozenges made him raise easy, and enabled him to sleep well at night. He had tried every thing he heard of, and nothing else afforded the least relief—another instance of saving a fellow-being from a untimely grave.

SHERMAN'S WORM LOZENGES, dividing the different rays of this light: now dif-

vours,"

# Advertisements.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—One acre of rich land

EAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—One acre of rich land, located three miles from town, in a healthy respectable vicinity; also a brick house with several rooms, a cellar and a porch, a cistern, a spring, a stable, and a garden well stocked with fruit trees of various kinds.

A desirable farm of 116 acres, with 70 in tillage, situated 28 miles from town upon a turnpike road, in a healthy and good neighborhood where there are several churches and schools. The improvements comprise an excellent brick house, with 10 rooms, a cellar and a porch, a good frame barn, a wagon and a smoke house; also a garden well planted with shrubs and fruit trees, and an orchard of grafted apple and pear trees. The land is fair quality, well located for tillage, and irrigated by springs and a run.

A first rate farm of 200 acres of rich bottom land, situated near a flourishing town in the Miami Valley, upon a good road and the canal, with upwards of 100 acres in cultivation, and the rest well timbered. The improvements comprise a good frame bouse with several rooms, a cellar and a porch, a frame barn, a tenant's house and other buildings;

a porch, a frame house with several rooms, a cellar and a porch, a frame barn, a tenant's house and other buildings; also 2 wells, many springs and two orchards of bearing trees. The soil is excellent and gently undulating.

This estate will be sold at a very reduced rate for cash. Apply to

THOMAS EMERY,
Estate and Money Agent,
No 11, East Fourth street.

H. WALLBRIDGE.

There is no man in political life at the BOARDING HOUSE, North side of Third street July 9th 1842.

#### MOUNT PLEASANT HOTEL. Temperance House.

SHERMAN'S COMPOUND ORRIS TOOTH

preserves them.

preserves them.

By using it regularly, it will remove the tartar, and prevent its accumulation, prevent the toothache, strengthen the gums, and prevent all diseases of them. Chemists, physicians, and the clergy, recommend it as decidely superior to every thing of the kind in use. Ask for Sherman's Compound Orris Tooth Paste, and observe his signature is attached to each pot.

DR. CASTLE, 297 Broadway, one of the best dentitis in New York recommends it as decidedly the best dentifying

New York, recommends it as decidedly the best dentifric

who have used it for shaving, give it the preserence to an other kinds.

It being made of Chloride of Soda, makes it a very disinfecting article. If those who are afflicted with offensive breath, would first wet a soft tooth brush, and then pass it over this soap, and rub the teeth and gums therewith every morning, it will cure the scurvy in the gums, and prevent the teeth from rotting and aching, preserve the enamel, and cure the offensive breath.

It is a very superior article for washing and cleaning sores and wounds, and preparing the flesh to heal. Mothers should not be without this soap; by washing children therewith, it prevents sore ears, and many cutaneous disorders. It is believed that should the body be well washed all over with this soap once a week, it would prevent many diseases to which the human frame is subjected.

It has proved to be the best article in use for removing grease, paint, tar, &c. from linen, cotton, and woollen. rease, paint, tar, &c. from linen, cotton, and woollen goods. Ruffles and handkerchiefs, which have been long lain by and become yellow, by being washed with this soap, will become snow white.

A supply of this valuable Soap just received by GEO. T.THOMAS & CO. 147 Main street, opposite Cincinnati Gazette office.

# TO THE WHOLE WORLD!

others

THE BEST IN THE WORLD!! We ask the serious attention of every man, woman and child in the United States, to what will prove to be the MOST VALUABLE DISCOVERY EVER MADE, a CINCINNATI. the finite and the low; who sets heavenly and DR. SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES Are the best medicine in the world.

SHERMAN'S COUGH LOZENCES

# SHERMAN'S WORM LOZENGES

dividing the different rays of this light: now diffusing it, then again concentrating it into one object. Then would the slightest word be understood, whereas now the clearest expressions do not escape misunderstanding. Then would men press, together into the penetralia of the sanctuarry, whereas now they are occupied with the preparations of the outer court.—Schleiermacher.

Retort—"Why do you not hold up your head as 1 do?" enquired an arristocratic lawyer of a laboring farmer, 'look at that field of grain; all the valuable heads hang down like mine, while those that have nothing in them stand upright, like yours."

Sherman's worm Lozenses, be infallible; the only certain worm-destroying medicine ever discovered. Symptoms of Worms.—Pain in the joints or limbs, of-fensive breath, picking at the nose, a gnawing sensation at the stomach, flushes of heat over the surface of the body, sight child sor shiverings, head-ache, drowsiness, vertigo, torpor, disturbed dreams, sudden starting in sleep with fright and screaming; sometimes a troublesome cough, feverishness, thirst, pallid hue, fits, bad taste in bowls, fatigue, nausea, squeamishness, voracious appetite, leanness, bloated stomach or limbs, gripings, shooting pains in various parts of the body, a sense of something rising in the throat, tiching in the anus towards night, a frequent desire to pass something from the bowels, and sometimes discharges of slime and mucus.

Proved in more than 40,000 cases to be infallible; the only certain worm-destroying medicine ever discovered.

Proved in more than 40,000 cases to be infallible; the only certain worm-destroying medicine ever discovered.

Proved in more than 40,000 cases to be infallible; the only certain worm-destroying medicine ever discovered.

by these Lozenges, after three years' suffering, and 'when nothing else would give the least relief. A boy on board one of the Havre packets was cured of fits by only one dose Mr John R Wood gave them to his child, and the

brought away the worms by thousands.

Dr Zabriskie has used them in over 700 cases, some of them of the most alarming character, and always with the

Benjamin F. Goodspeed has used them in his family for wo years, with entire success. Twenty-five cents pe SHERMAN'S CAMPHOR, OR HEADACHE

SHERMAN'S CAMPHOR, OR HEADACHE
LOZENGES

Give immediate relief in nervous or sick Headache, palpitations of the heart, lowness of spirits, despondency, inflammatory or putrud sore throat, bowel or summer complaint, fainting, oppression or sense of sinking of the chest,
cholic, spasms, cramps of the stomach or bowels, hysterical
affections and all nervous diseases, drowsiness through the
day and wakefulness at night; cholera or cholera morbus,
diarrhoa, lassitude or a sense of fatigue. Persons travelling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth. Used
after dissipation, they will restore the tone of the system
ig generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

John M Moore, Esq. Editor of the Brother Jonathan,
was cured of a seyere headache in six minutes by three of
the Camphor Lozenges—he was prejudiced against him.

Joseph B Nones, Esq. Vice-President of the Washington
Marine Insurance Company, has suffered for years with LOZENGES

nervous headache, that nothing would relieve till he used these Lozenges, which removed it entirely in 15 minutes. Dr G Hunter, 108 Sixth Avenue, has been subject to violent attacks of headache, so as to make him almost blind for two or three hours at a time. Nothing ever afforded him any relief till he tried these Lozenges, and they cured him in a few minutes.

W H Attree, Esq. of the New York Herald, has used them for the last year, for headache, or lassitude, and always found immediate relief from them,

SHEPMAN'S DOOR MAN'S DIACTED.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER!

\* \* DOCT. SHERMAN'S WESTERN LOZENGE WAREHOUSE, 147 Main street, opposite the Cincinnati

# City property.

A Clark County. This house in Springfield Clark County. This house contains 12 rooms, a hall, a dairy a store room, a cellar and a porch. The lot is 115 by 99 feet, and has smoke wood and carriage houses; also a stable and a garden well planted with fruit trees, Likewise several other houses and stores in that town will be exchanged for good city property and a few thousand dollars in cash given for the difference.

Eligible Salt works with 350 acres of land situated 10 miles from Athens and 4 from the Canal. There are 100 acres of imperior bottom in cultivation, and 250 of hill land in timber.

Apply to THOMAS EMERY. Estate and money Agent. No. 11 East Fourth Street.

THE STATE OF OHIO SS.

HAMILTON COUNTY SS.

LL persons interested will tke notice that on the 29th day of June, 1842, Catharine Doran sued out of The Superior Court of Cincinnati, within and for said County, against Sylvia Keclon, a writ of Domestic Attachment in assumpsit, for the sum of one hundred and thirty one dollars and sixty five cents; which writ has been duly returned "Executed." eturned "Executed."
(Attest) DAN'L GANO, Clerk, S. C. C.

Cincinnati July 11th, 1842. Bryant & Chapin, Esq'rs. Att'ys.

### Farms for Sale.

GOOD FARM, of 80 acres, situated 12 miles from town, near to a turnpike road, having 60 acres in tillage, an excellent new brick house 40 by 42 ft. with for comments, a large cellar, and 2 porches; also a frame bern, a good well, a cistern, a stable, a run, several springs, and a small orchard of 50 to 60 apple trees. The land consists of rich bottom and upland. It is a good and cheap farm.

farm.

A Farm, of 29 or 66 acres, 4 miles from town, upon a turnpike road, with one half in culture, the rest in wood. The improvements consist of a frame house with 9 rooms, a hall, and a cellar; also a frame barn, and a garden with fruit trees. Apply to THOMAS EMERY.

Estate & Money Agent, 11 East Fourth st.

HE subscriber has for sale at his Ware house, No. 172 200 Reams doub. med. Fine S. royal Fine med. 150 Imperial. Ruled cap and post. Plai do

500 " Wrapping r-100 Gro. Bonnet boards. JAMES H. SPEER. 51-tf. Wrapping paper as'd. July 9th. 1842.

The subscriber respectfully solicits cattle breeders graziers and drovers to call at his farm one mile wes ous on the National Road, and examine his Du of Columbus on the National Road, and examine his Dur ham Stock. Having incurred great expense in procuring the best imported cattle, and having for several years, paic strict attention to the improvement of his stock, he in now prepared to please the most fasticious. He offers for sale, at low prices, fifty half-bred and fifty thorough brecheifers and cows, and a large number of young bulls. He is prepared, also, to sell or purchase mules from one to three years old. MICHAEL L. SULLIVANT. Franklinton, July, 1842. 7mo9-tf

# MANSION HOUSE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs Merchants Traders, and Travelers generally of the Miami Valley and its vicinity, that he still continues at the above old established stand; (having a lease for a term of years) where he be happy to accommodate them, in a manner not inferior to any house in the City; having comfortable rooms, good beds &c., and bells Colle communicating to the Bar from each apart-

A general reading room is attached. Also

ance of their favors, "and to make it truly a business house for the Valley and its vicinity." Board \$1 per day. ROB. F. LEVERING.

July 8th, 1842. Dayton papers will please copy for 6 mo., and end bills to Mansion House.

# To Housekeepers.

TO HOUSEKECPETS.

NEW LINEN GOODS, just received from Auction.
4-4 Housewife Irish Linen, superior make. A large assortment of Linen Sheetings. Damask Table Cloths, all sizes. Do. Napkins, together with a great variety of Linen Towelling, Dlapers and Crash, including a full assortment of DRY GOODS, of all descriptions, which will be could at low prices. sold at low prices. N. W. corner of Arch and Fifth streets, Philada.

JOHN MAC MILLAN, CABINET MAKER AND UNDERTAKER, North-east corner of New and North streets, Cincinnati, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced the above business, s, by strict attention to it, to secure a share of the public patronage. He kceps constantly on hand, coffins of every descrip-

tion, shrouds, caps, and plates neatly engraved.
Also, Hearses and Carriages of the very best uality, and will procure graves, on the shortest notice, at any of the grave yards in the city or its vicinity. Charges, in all cases, moderate. August 6, 1842. Notice---Milk---Milk.

# E are now prepared to inform our friends that we still continue to supply this city with milk on the aix day principle, omitting the Sabbath, and have made permanent arrangements to continue it. All persons will-

ing to sustain us, are requested to send their names to the office of the Philanthropist. C. M. MERRELL, N. H. MERRELL. 5I-tf

**PROSPECTUS** 

### OF THE SEVENTH VOLUME OF THE PHILANTHROPIST. THE Subscriber, having became the proprietor of the Phi-lanthropist, solicits the patronage of the friends of FREE DISCUSSION.

DISCUSSION.

No change will be made in the general character of the Philanthropist, except that, to accommodate those who take no other paper, more attention will be paid to its agricultural, news and commercial departments. A price current of the Cincinnati market, and a bank note list, will be given in each number.

The editorial department will remain as usual under my control.

control.

TERMS—\$2.00 per annum, in advance; \$2,50, if payment be delayed more than six months. To encourage subscription by clubs, twenty copies will be sent to one address for \$30,00, paidin advance. Any individual procuring ten responsible subscribers shall be entitled to one copy.

Cincinnati, June, 1842. G. BAILEY JR. JOB WORK Philanthropist.

ANTI-SLAVERY PUBLICATIONS. THE subscriber informs the members of anti-slavery societies, and all persons who desire to read the anti-slavery publications that have is-

sued from the American press, that he has purchased all the books, pamphlets, tracts, prints, &c., lately belonging to the American Anti-Slavery society, amounting to about eight thou-sand dollars, at old prices, which he offers for SHERMAN'S FOOR MAN'S FLASTER:

1,000,000 sold yearly of this best of all Plasters. Rheumatism, lumbago, pain or weakness in the back, loins, side, breast, neck, or limbs, effectually cured by it. \*\*\* Only 12 1-2 cents each, and warranted superior to all other Plasters in use. Be particular to get SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S FLASTER, or you will be imposed upon. Avoid the spurious and worthless initiations. The name is stampled on the back of each; get none without it, or you will be deceived.

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Gazette office.

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12
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52-tf

The New-York Weekly Tribune.

The New-York Weekly Tribune.

PROSPECTUS.

The Publishers of THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE, encouraged by the generous patronage and hearty approval which has been extended to their Daily paper since its establishment, and which has already rendered it the second in point of circulation in the city, will publish, on and after Saturday next, a WEEKLY edition, on a sheet of manusoth size, oxcluding all matter of a local or transitory interest, and calculated mainly for country circulation.

THE TRIBUNE—whether in its Daily or Weekly edition; will be what its name imports—an unflinching supporter of the People's Rights ank Interests, in stern hostility to the errors of superficial theories, the influences of unjustor imperfect legislation, and the schemes and sophistries of self-seeking demagogues. It will streamously advocate "Protection of American Industry" against the grasping and to us blighting policy of European Governments, and the unequal competition which they force upon us, as also against the present depressing system of State Prison Labor; it will advocate the restoration of a sound and uniform NaTIONAL CURRENCY; and urge a discreet but determined prosecution of Internal improvement. The retrenchment, wherever practicable, of Government expenditures and of

prosecution of Internal improvement. The retrenchment, wherever practicable, of Government expenditures and of 4 Executive patronage, will be zealously urged. In short, this paper will faithfully maintain and earnestly advocate the principles and measures which the people approved is devolving on Whig statesmen the conduct of their Government. ernment

3 ernment.
3 But a small portion, however, of its columns will be devoted to purely political discussions. The proceedings of Congress will be carefully recorded; the Foreign and Domestic intelligence early and lucidly presented; and whatever shall appear calculated to promote morality, maintain social order, extend the blessings of education, or in any way subserve the great cause of human progress to ultimate virtue, liberty, and happiness, will find a place in

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July 8th, 1842.

TO AGENTS.

The proprieter expects of you active efforts to extend the circulation of the paper, accuracy in keeping the accounts of subscribers, within the limits of your respective agencies, & promptness in the transmission of monies collected. You need not mention the receipt of money in your letters unless thehen transmitted. Write then legibly the remount paid, the name of the payer and his Post Office address. The as the name of the payer and his Post Office address. The receipt of monies by the proprietor will be acknowledged in the Philanthropist. It is thought highly important that you should present, in person or by deputy, the claims of the Philanthropist at every meeting of the friends of freedom within your limits. This course on your part would double the subscription list within one year. The names of subscribers not paying in advance must be taken with great caution.

TEI six more the year the year the par paid for Toe ty copi in advar for pay. Lette should

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